

# GURKHALI MANUAL

G. W. P. MONEY









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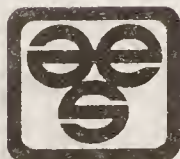
# GURKHALI MANUAL

G. W. P. MONEY

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THIRD EDITION

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## **ASIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES**

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## FOREWORD TO THE FIRST EDITION

SINCE joining a Gurkha Regiment, I in common with others have found the scarcity of books on Khaskura a great disadvantage to the study of the language. For some years I have been collecting notes for myself and I have now embodied these notes in a small book at the instigation of some of my friends, in the hope that they may be of use to officers joining Gurkha regiments.

I have not touched on Limbu or Raikura, and men from Eastern Nepal will probably use different Khaskura words to those which are shown here. The words in this vocabulary are all used by men of Central Nepal, from where the bulk of Gurkhas in our army are recruited.

I fear mistakes will be found, especially in the Gurungkura, because this dialect is difficult to write, as the pronunciation is intricate and many words appear identical.

Further, the dialect differs in different parts of the country. For instance, certain Gurungs from Lamjung call a bone "nogri," while a Gurung from Kaski speaks of it as "riba," and in all probability will have no clearer idea of what a "nogri" is than the Sultan of Turkey or Henry the VIII.

I do not think intricacies of grammar and syntax are necessary for officers talking to Gurkha ranks, and so I have not included them in this book.

In every cantonment there is a "line bāt," or local argot, which does not come into the province of these notes, and every regiment has its own translation for such words as "plain clothes," "night duties," etc.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to many Gurkha ranks whose patience has enabled me to draw up these notes, and I would also like to thank in anticipation many officers, with a better knowledge of the language than myself, for the corrections and criticisms which I hope they will send, to enable me to improve this small book which I now place with diffidence in the hands of the printers.

*April, 1917.*

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## THE ALPHABET

This is just the same as the Deva Nagri:—

### VOWELS.

(a) Initial or after a vowel.

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ॠ लृ ए ऐ ओ औ अं अः  
a ā i ī u ū ri rī liri liri e ai o au ang aha

these do not often occur.

(b) Medial or final forms.

रि री रौ रः

as in

क का कि की कु कू के कै को कौ कं कः  
ka kā ki kī ku kū ke kai ko kau kang kaha

*Note.*—The vowel i (रि) is written *before* the letter it comes after.

In English Gurkhali Vocabulary long *a* and long *i* are marked, short *a* and *i* are unmarked, short *a* being pronounced as the *u* in *bun but*, etc., and long *a* as the *a* in *father*.

### CONSONANTS.

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	व
k	kh	g	gh	ñ	ch	chh	j or z	jh	n̄
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न
ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	t	th	d	dh	n

प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	श	ष	ह	क्ष	त्र	ज्ञ
p	ph	b	bh	m	y	r	l	w	sh	kh or sh	h	chhe	tra	gna

*Note.*—b is written व not ब often in Nepal and w if written ब्ब.

Compound letters are made by joining singles together, omitting part of one (usually the first one) or both:—

क्ख	क्य	क्त	ख्व	ग्ध	ग्न	ग्व	त्व	प्प	ट्ट	श्ल	व्य
kkh	ky	kt	khw	gdh	gn	gw	tw	pp	ṭṭ	shl	wy
ष्ठ	प्ल	प्य	न्त	न्ध	ब्ब	ब्ज	द्म	द्या	द्वा	द्गा	
shṭh	pl	py	nt	ndh	bb	bj	dma	dya	dwa	dga	

*Dative*.—This is only used as a dative. To a place is the locative case.

*Agent*.—This is used as the Urdu *ne*. It is also used in the Instrumental sense : With a pen, Kalam le.

*Locative*.—Other meanings besides “ in ” are—into, on, among; at or to (a place).

Other postpositions can be used, *e.g.*, Chhoro sita, with a son.

*Article*.—There is no article such as the English “ a ” or “ the. ’ When the sense requires an article the following are used :—

Yotā, one ; koi, some ; yo, this ; tyo, that.

*Gender*.—Only feminine objects are feminine. They are declined exactly the same as above. The feminine is formed from the masculine as follows :—

(1) If the masculine ends in a consonant, add *ī*.

(2) If       ,,       ,,       ,,       vowel, add *nī*.

This is the general rule. There are several exceptions, notably :—

Chhoro, son ; chhori, daughter. Rājā king ; rānī, queen.

Ghorā, horse ; ghorī, mare. Kukur, dog ; kukurni, bitch.

## THE ADJECTIVE AND NUMERALS.

The adjective precedes the noun it qualifies. It is declined precisely as the noun above. A few general rules as to the change of an adjective for the feminine may be noted ; there are many exceptions to them though, and they are often incorrectly used in conversation.

Adjectives ending in a consonant do not change at all.

Adjectives ending in *a* or *o* change this vowel into *i* for the feminine, and those ending in *o* change the *o* into *a* for the masc. plural.

Adjectives ending in other vowels add *nī* for the feminine.

*Comparison*.—This is formed by the word “ bhandā,” than ; “ dekhi ” is also sometimes used instead of “ bhandā.” The adjective does not change at all.

*Comparative.*—Simply “bhandā” (or “dekhi”) used : Ranbir is better than Narbir,” “Ranbīr Narbīr bhandā rāmro chha.”

*Superlative.*—“Sabai bhandā” (“sabai dekhi”) used : “Ranbir is best ” “Ranbīr sabai bhandā rāmro chha.”

## NUMERALS.

### (1) CARDINAL.

Except as mentioned below, these are exactly the same as the Urdu ones. Another form though is very frequently used by adding “otā.” Thus the word tin, three, would be tīnotā; chār, four, would be chārotā, etc.

The differences from Urdu are : Sun, Ō ; Yotā, 1 ; duita or dui, 2.

*Note.*—(1) When speaking of a number of a class of people the word “janā,” which means persons, is often inserted :—Five goldsmiths, pānch janā sunār. Six women, chha janā shwāshni.

(2) In speaking of numbers above 40, etc., multiples of 20 (bis) are often used :—Eighty would be “chār bīsi,” 85, “char bisi pānch.”

Numerals behave like adjectives, preceding the noun they qualify.

### (2) ORDINAL.

These, with the below mentioned exceptions, are formed from the short form (Urdu form without “otā”) of the Cardinals by adding “wan.” In some cases they are slightly contracted.

Pānch, 5 ; Pānchwan, 5th, etc.

*Exceptions.*—First, pahilo ; Second, dusro ; Third, tīsro ; Fourth, chautho ; Sixth, chhatto.

### (3) COLLECTIVE.

Add *a* to the Cardinal : “bisa, a twenty,” etc.

The following are special : Jor (or jora), a pair ; panjā, a five ; kori, a score. Saikara, per cent.

### (4) FRACTIONS.

The ordinary Urdu words are used.



## (5) MULTIPLICATIVE.

Add guna, fold. Duguna, two-fold, double. Tiguna, three-fold, treble. Sātguna, seven-fold, etc.

Another word for double is “dohoro” and for treble “teharo.”

## (6) DISTRIBUTIVE.

One at a time—ek ek karera ; two at a time—dui dui karera, etc.

## (7) ADVERBIAL.

Once, yotā, palta ; twice—dui palta, etc. (lit., one time, two times, etc.). Firstly, pahilo palta ; secondly, dusro palta, etc. (lit. first time, etc.).

For dates, days, months, weights, etc., see vocabularies.

## PRONOUNS.

## (1) PERSONAL.

*Singular.*

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom.	.. M, (म), I	T, (त) thou	U, (ऊ) he, she, it
Acc. and Dat.	M lāi	T lāi	Uslāi
Gen.	.. Mero	Tero	Usko
Abl.	.. M bāta	T bāta	Usbāta
Agent	.. Maile	Tainle	Usle or Ule
Loc.	.. M mā	T mā	Usmā

*Plural.*

Nom.	.. Hamiharu	Timiharu	Uniharu
Acc. and Dat.	Hamiharulāi	Timiharulāi	Uniharulāi
Gen.	.. Hamiharuko or hamro, etc.	Timiharuko or timro, etc.	Uniharuko, etc.

In the plural the “haru” can be dropped.

## (2) POSSESSIVE.

These are the Genitive of the personal pronoun above. They are declined like adjectives ending in “o.”

## (3) DEMONSTRATIVE.

This one

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	.. yo	iniharu
Acc. and Dat.	yeslāi	iniharulāi
Gen.	.. yesko	iniharuko
Agent	.. yesle	iniharule
Loc.	.. yesmā	iniharumā
Abl.	.. yesbāta	iniharubātā

That one.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	.. tyo or u	tiniharu (uniharu)
Acc. and Dat.	tislāi or ulāi	.. lāi (uniharu lāi)
Gen.	.. tisko or usko	.. ko ( .. ko)
Agent	.. tisle or usle	.. le ( .. le)
Loc.	.. tismā or usmā	.. mā ( .. mā)
Abl.	.. tisbāta or usbāta	.. bāta( .. bāta)

The genitive termination “ ko ” changes to kī and kā as in the genitive of a noun. The haru in the plural can be dropped throughout. Tyo is also used as the third personal pronoun and as the definite article. “ The same ” is formed by the emphatic form of tyo or u : tyeī, uī.

## (4) RELATIVE. Who, which, that.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	.. jo	jun or jo jo
Acc. and Dat.	jaslāi	junlāi or jas jaslāi
Gen.	.. jasko	junko or jas jasko
Abl.	.. jasbāta	junbāta or jas jasbāta
Agent	.. jasle (or jole)	junle or jas jasle
Loc.	.. jasmā	junmā or jas jasmā

The “ ko ” of the genitive changes into kā or kī as usual (see previous paras). For the plural, junharu can be used instead of jun. The form jo jo, etc., is not so common as the first one.

What *Relative*.

This is translated by “ jye ” (nom. sing.). It does not alter, the acc. being jyelai, etc., etc. The plural can be shown by doubling as jo jo above : jye jye (nom. plural), jye jyekāi (acc. plural), etc.

## (5) INTERROGATIVE. Who ?

This is ko. It is declined in singular and plural, both forms, exactly like the relative jo ; ko, kaslāi, kasko, etc. Plural : kun or ko ko, kunlāi or kas kaslāi, etc.

What ? *Interrogative*.

This is kye and is exactly similar to the relative jye, the *k* being substituted for the *j*.

## (6) INDEFINITE Someone, anyone.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	.. koi	koi koi
Acc. and Dat.	kasailāi	kasai kasailāi
Gen.	.. kasaiko, etc.	kasai kasaiko, etc.

## Something, anything (Indefinite).

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	.. kei	kei kei
Acc. and Dat.	keilāi	kei keilāi
Gen.	.. keiko, etc.	kei keiko, etc.

## Another, the other (Indefinite).

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	.. aru or ārko (i, a,)	aru aru or ārka
Acc. and Dat.	arulāi or ārkolāi	aru arulāi or arkalāi.
Agent	.. arule or ārkole, etc.	aruarule or ārkale, etc.

Other forms :—

1. Nobody—koi and the verb in the negative, koi ne.
2. Nothing—kei and the verb in the negative.



3. A few—ali.
4. No one (nothing) at all. As 1 and 2, but with “pani,” “even,” added.
5. This one—yei.
6. That one—ui or tyei. These two words also mean “the same”: see under Demonstrative Pronouns (para 3).

## (7) HONORIFIC.

(1) The plural of the personal pronoun is used for the singular. Thus “hami” comes to mean “I.” “Timī” means “thou,” and “unī,” he. The verb is conjugated ordinarily, being of course in the plural. The word “timī” is preferable to “t” for thou, the latter being only used to greatly inferiors or among familiars (French—tu).

(2) There are two still more respectful forms for the second person: “āphu” and “tapāin,” the latter being most respectful of all. These are declined in the ordinary way.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	.. āphu or tapāin	āphuharu or tapāinharu
Acc. and Dat.	āphulāi or tapāinlāi	āphuharulāi or tapāinharulāi
Agent	.. āphule or tapāinle, etc.	āphuharule or tapāinharule, etc.

Āphuharu is often shortened to āphharu. These words may be translated like the Urdu “āp” by “your honour.” For the form of verb they take see Conjugation of the Verb, Honorific tenses, page 11.

## (8) REFLEXIVE. Self.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	.. āphu	āphu āphu
Acc. and Dat.	āphulāi	āphu āphulāi
Agent	.. āphule	āphu āphule
Gen.	.. āphnu	āphnu āphnu
Loc.	.. āphumā, etc.	āphu āphumā, etc.

The emphatic form is very often used (āphai): I myself, m āphai.

The genitive, *āphnu*, of course means “own.” For the locative when it means “among selves” “*āpāstmā*” is used :—“They spoke among themselves” “*Uniharule āpāstmā bāt garyā.*”

### ADVERBS.

Only the formation of relative, correlative, etc., is shown here. adverbs are indeclinable.

#### FORMATIONS.

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Direction.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
Near	ailē (c)	yahān	yetā	isto (a)	iti
Demonstrative	now	here	hither	like this	as much as this
Remote	tab (b)	wahān	utā	usto	utti
Demonstrative	then	there	thither	like that	as much as that
Interrogative	kaile (d) when ?	kahān where ?	katā whither ?	kasto (e) how ?	kati how many? how much?
Relative	jab when	jahān where	jatā whither	jasto (f) as	jati as much as
Correlative	tab then	tahān there	tetā thither	tisto such	teti so much

*Notes.*—(a) *iseri* also used.

(b) *us belā mā* occasionally used.

(c) *ab* used ; also *is belā mā*.

(d) *kab ?* also used.

(e) *kasari* also used.

(f) *jasari* also used.

It will be noted that the near demonstratives are more or less commenced with an *i* vowel ; the remote with a *u*. The interrogative with *k* ; the relative with *j* and the correlative with *t*.

Other adverbs and forms such as “whatever,” etc., see Vocabularies. In a sentence the adverb precedes the word it modifies as closely as possible.



## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

The verb is very regular with a few exceptions, of which the most common is Jānu, to go.

The postposition *le* (ले) is used as a sign of the agent just as the Urdu *ne* is used; the verb, though, always agrees with the nominative.

The root of a verb is formed by dropping the Infinitive termination, *nu* : Garnu, to do ; root, gar.

## CONJUGATION OF A TRANSITIVE ACTIVE VERB (positive).

*I.—Verbs with root ending in a consonant.*

Garnu, to do. Root, gar.

## (a) PRESENT INDICATIVE. I am doing ; I do.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. M garchhu  | 1. Hamī garchhanu |
| 2. T garchhas | 2. Timī garchhau  |
| 3. U garchha  | 3. Unī garchhan   |

This is the most common form, but it is really a contraction of two forms with slightly different meanings. The common form is therefore used with both meanings. The full forms are :—

- (1) M garne chhu—I am a man who does, I am a doer, I do.  
 (2) M gardai chhu—I am doing (at the present moment), I do.

Another form of (2) is—M garna lagya ko chhu, etc. This is frequently used.

## (b) IMPERFECT INDICATIVE. I was doing.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. M gardā thyan | 1. Hamī gardā thyanu |
| 2. T „ this      | 2. Timī „ thyau      |
| 3. U „ thyo      | 3. Uni „ thya        |

This tense is occasionally abbreviated to—M garthyan, etc.

Another form, as in the Present Tense, is :—M garnā lagya ko thyan, etc.

## (c) PAST INDICATIVE. I did.

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maile garyan | 1. Hamīle garyaun |
| 2. Taile garis  | 2. Timīle garyau  |
| 3. Ule garyo    | 3. Unīle garva    |

## (d) PRESENT PERFECT INDICATIVE. I have done.

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Maile garyā ko chhu | 1. Hamīle garyā kā chhaun |
| 2. Taile „ „ chhas     | 2. Timīle „ „ chhau       |
| 3. Ule „ „ chha        | 3. Unīle „ „ chhan        |

Another form of this tense, with the sense—I have finished doing—is Maile gari sakya or Maile gari halya. See Completive verbs, page 16.

## (e) PAST PERFECT INDICATIVE. I had done.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Maile garyā ko thyan | 1. Hamīle garyā ka thyaun |
| 2. Taile „ „ this       | 2. Timīle „ „ thyau       |
| 3. Ule „ „ thyo         | 3. Unīle „ „ thyan        |

This is often contracted into—Maile garī thyan, etc.

Another form (I had finished doing) is Maile garī saki (or hali) thyan, etc. See Completive verbs, page 16.

## (f) FUTURE. I will do.

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. M garunlā (or garlā) | 1. Hamī garaunla            |
| 2. T garlas             | 2. Timī garaulā (or garlau) |
| 3. U garlā              | 3. Unī garnan (or garlan)   |

The present tense, M garchhu, etc., is often used loosely for the future.

## (g) FUTURE PERFECT. I will have done.

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Maile garyā ko hunla  | 1. Hamīle garyā ko hunla |
| 2. Tainle garyā ko holaś | 2. Timīle garyā ko houla |
| 3. Ule garyā ko holā     | 3. Unīle garyā ko hunan  |

Haru can be added in the plural. The “ ko ” is often left out.

## (h) IMPERATIVE MOOD. Let me do.

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. M garun | 1. Hamī garun |
| 2. T gar   | 2. Timī gar   |
| 3. U garos | 3. Unī garun  |

The 2nd person singular is the ordinary imperative :—"gar," "do!"

## (i) AORIST. I may do.

This is exactly the same as the Imperative above.

## (j) CONDITIONAL MOOD. I should (would) have done.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Maile garne thyan | 1. Hamile garne thiyun |
| 2. Tainle garne this | 2. Timile garna thya   |
| 3. Ule garne thyo    | 3. Unile garna thya    |

This is also used in the sense—Ought to have done.

## (k) SUBJUNCTIVE. If I do, etc.

As these tenses are the same as the Indicative with "bhane" or "bhane dekhi" suffixed, they are not given.

## (l) HONORIFIC.

*Past*.—Formed by the present Infinitive with "bhāyo": "garnu bhāyo."

There is no change.

*Imperative*.—Add "hawas" to the present Infinitive:—"garnu hawas," "please do." This is sometimes contracted to "garnous."

These are the tenses taken by the pronouns "āphu" and "tapāin" (page 7).

## (m) INFINITIVE MOOD. To do, etc.

*Present*.—Garnu, to do. This is used as an Imperative too sometimes. Perhaps a contraction for garnu hawas.

Other tenses are formed by using the participle of the tense with the Infinitive "hunnu," to be.

## (n) PARTICIPLES.

*Present*.—Gardā, gardakherī meaning doing, while doing, etc.

*Past*.—Garyā ko. Done. This is practically an adjective.

*Past Conjunctive*.—Garera; garikana. Having done.



*II—Verb with root ending in a vowel.*

Pathauna, to send ; root, pathau.

The following tenses only are differently formed, the auxiliary and other tenses being formed as for “garnu,” using of course the participles etc. of “pathaunu.”

*(a) PRESENT INDICATIVE. I am sending.*

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. M pathaunchhu   | 1. Hami pathaunchhaun |
| 2. T pathaunchhas. | 2. Timi pathaunchhan  |
| 3. U pathaunchha   | 3. Uni pathaunchhan   |

*(c) PAST INDICATIVE. I sent.*

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Maile pathāyan | 1. Hamile pathāyaun |
| 2. Taile pathāyis | 2. Timile pathāyau  |
| 3. Ule pathāyo    | 3. Unile pathāyan   |

*(f) FUTURE. I will send.*

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. M pathāla  | 1. Hami pathaunla |
| 2. T pathālas | 2. Timi pathaula  |
| 3. U pathāla  | 3. Uni pathaula n |

*(n) PARTICIPLES.*

*Present.*—Pathaundā, pathaundā kheri, while sending.

*Past.*—Pathāyā ko, sent (adjectival).

*Past Conjunctive.*—Pathāyera, pathāikana, having sent.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB. Hunnu, to be.

The pronouns which are the same as for garnu are omitted.  
Pos. means positive and Neg. negative.

*(a) PRESENT INDICATIVE. I am, etc.*

Pos. : Chhu, chhas, chha, chhaun, chhan, chhan.

Neg. : Chhaina, chhainas, chhaina, chhainaun, chhainau, chhainan.

Alternative Form :—

Pos. : Hun, hos, ho, haun, hau, hun.

Neg. : Hoina, hoinas, hoina, hoinaun, hoinau, ho inan.

(b) PAST INDICATIVE. I was.

Pos. : Thyan, this, thye, thyaun, thyau, thya.

Neg. : Thyina, thyinas, thyina, thyinaun, thyinau, thyinan.

Alternative Form :—

Pos. : Bhāyan, bhāis, bhāyo, bhāyaun, bhāyau, bhāya.

Neg. : Bhāina, bhāinas, bhāina, bhainaun, bhāinau, bhainan.

(c) PRESENT PERFECT. I have been.

Pos. : Bhāyāko chhu, bhāyākochhas, bhāyākochha, bhāyāka-chhaun, bhāyākachhau, etc.

Neg. : Bhāyāko chhaina, chhainas, etc.

(d) PAST PERFECT. I had been.

Pos. : Bhāyāko thyan, bhāyāko this, bhāyāko thyo, bhāyāka-thyaun, etc.

Neg. : Bhāyāko thyina, bhāyāko thyinas, etc.

The bhāyāko is sometimes contracted to bhaye.

(e) FUTURE. I will be.

Pos. : Hunla, holas, hola, hounla, houla, hunan.

Neg. : Howaina, howainas, howaina, howainaun, howinau, howainan.

The present is sometimes used loosely for this tense.

(f) FUTURE PERFECT. I will have been.

Pos. : Bhāyāko hunla, bhāyāko holas, bhāyāko hola, bhāyāka-hounla, etc.

Neg. : Bhāyāko howaina, bhāyāko howainas, etc.

(g) IMPERATIVE MOOD. Let me be, etc.

Pos. : Houn, ho, hawas, houn, hawa, hun.

Neg. : Na houn, na ho, na hawas, etc.

(h) AORIST. I may be.

Same as imperative.

(i) CONDITIONAL MOOD. I would (should) have been.

Pos. : Hunne thyan, hunne this, etc.

Neg. : Hunne thyina, hunne thyinas, etc.

(j) SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. If I am, etc.

This is the same as the Indicative with “ bhanē ” or “ bhanē dekhi ” “ if ” added.

(k) INFINITIVE MOOD. To be, etc.

*Present.*—Pos. : Hunnu, to be. Neg. : Na hunnu, not to be.

Other tenses formed by using the participle of the tense with Hunnu.

(l) PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*—Hundo, hundakheri, hundai (emphatic) meaning being, while being, etc.

The Neg. of hundai is hundaina. For the others prefix “ na.”

*Past.*—Bhāyeko, been. Neg. na bhāyeko.

*Past Conjunctive.*—Bhāyera, having been. Neg. na bhāyera.

### NEGATIVE VERBS.

In all tenses of all verbs, which are formed with the auxiliary verb, the negative of the auxiliary verb is used, *e.g.* :—

Imperfect Indicative. Pos. M garda thyan ; Neg. M garda thyina, etc.

The other tenses are as below, and are in two forms, one for verbs whose root ends in a consonant, the other for those whose root ends in a vowel.

The pronouns are omitted.

Verbs whose root ends in a  
consonant, *e.g.* Garnu, to do'  
Root, gar.

Verbs whose root ends in a  
vowel, *e.g.* Pathāunu, to  
send. Root, pathāu.



## TENSE : (a) PRESENT INDICATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Gardena	1. Gardenaun	1. Pathāunṇa	1. Pathāunaun
2. Gardenas	2. Gardenau	2. Pathāunas	2. Pathāunau
3. Gardena	3. Gardenan	3. Pathāuna	3. Pathāunan

## (c) PAST INDICATIVE.

1. Garinna	1. Garyunna	1. Pathāyena	1. Pathāyenaun
2. Garinas	2. Garyauna	2. Pathāyenas	2. Pathāyenau
3. Garina	3. Garinan	3. Pathāyena	3. Pathayenan

## (f) FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Garne bhaina	1. Pathaune bhaina
2. „ bhainas	2. „ bhainas
3. „ bhaina	3. „ bhaina
1. Garna bhainaun	1. Pathauna bhainaun
2. „ bhainan	2. „ bhainan
3. „ bhainan	3. „ bhainan

The Negative Present Indicative is also used loosely.

## IMPERATIVE, INFINITIVE, AORIST. PARTICIPLES.

Both verbs prefix “ na ” “ not ” before the verb.

*E.g. Imperative.*—Na garun, na gar, na garos, etc.

Na gar means “ don’t do.” The honorific imperative also takes “ na.”

## PASSIVE VOICE.

The verb “ jānu ” to go is used as in Urdu.

I was being placed—M rākhi goyo ko thyan, etc.

## CAUSAL VERBS.

These are formed (1) by adding “ āu ” to the root :

uthnu, to rise ; uthāunu, to raise. Boknu, to carry ;  
bokāunu, to cause to carry.

(2) by lengthening the root vowel :

mārnu, to die; mārnu, to kill ; nikalnu, to come out ; nikālnu, to take out.

(3) by the verb pathāunū, to send :

“ Make him keep step.” Tis lāi kadam rākhne pathāu.

### COMPLETIVES.

These are formed with the verb saknu. Sometimes hālnu is used :—

To have finished doing, gari saknu or gari hālnu.

### INCEPTIVES.

These are formed with either lagnu (as a rule) or thālnu.

To begin to do—garnu lagnu or garnu thalnu (the latter chiefly used when restarting a work after an interval.)

### POTENTIAL.

These are formed with the verb saknu, to be able : garnu saknu, to be able to do.

### PERMISSIVE.

These are formed with the verb dinu, to give : garnu (or garne) dinu, to let do.

### FREQUENTATIVE.

These are formed with garnu : gardai garnu, to be in the habit of doing.

### DESIDERATIVES.

Formed with māngnu, to want : garne māngnu, to want to do.

### CONTINUATIVES.

Formed with rahnu, to remain : gardai rahnu, to continue doing.



## (b) MAGARKURA GRAMMAR

This language is really colloquial, and there is hardly any strict grammar. Many of the words defy spelling.

### DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. Mija, a son.

#### *Singular.*

Nom.	..	..	Mijā, a son
Voc.	..	..	E ! Mijā, O ! son
Acc.	..	..	Mije ki (mijāki or mijā), son
Gen.	..	..	Mijā-o (mijā ki), of son
Dat.	..	..	Mijā ke (mijā kenang), to son
Ag.	..	..	Mijā-e (mijāi), by son
Loc.	..	..	Mijā-ang, at son
Ab.	..	..	Mijā-ing, from son

*Plural.*—No change. If very necessary to show the number, the Khaskura word “haru” may be suffixed, or the Magar adjective “pata” “all” used :—

Mijāharu, sons ; pata mijā, all sons, all the sons.

Other postpositions may be used, *e.g.* “Mijā khata” “(in company) with a son.”

*Article.*—None. If the sense requires one, “kāt,” one ; “sui,” some ; “issa,” this ; “hossa,” that ; may be used.

*Feminine.*—No special form.

### THE ADJECTIVE AND NUMERALS.

Adjectives precede the word they qualify. They do not change. A characteristic termination for an adjective is “chu” or che ; white, bochu ; heavy (not light), lischu ; good, sieche. This is usually dropped with the form “mole” of the auxiliary verb (q.v.). “This is heavy” may either be—“issa lischu le” or “issa lismole.”

*Comparison.*—This is formed by the word “denang,” than. The adjective does not change at all.

*Comparative.*—Simply denang used : “This man is better than that”—“Issa bhurmi hossa denang siamole.”

*Superlative.*—“pata denang” (“than all”) used : “This man is best”—“Issa bhurmi pata denang siamole.”

## NUMERALS.

### (1) CARDINAL.

Except for the first five these are exactly the same as Khaskura (q.v.). The first five are : one, kāt ; two, nis ; three, sum ; four, buli ; five, banga.

They precede the word they qualify.

(2) ORDINALS. Same as Khaskura.

(3) COLLECTIVE. No separate form. Cardinal used.

(4) and (5) MULTIPLICATIVE AND FRACTIONS. Khaskura used.

### (6) DISTRIBUTIVE.

One at a time—Kāt kāt zātniking ; seven at a time—sāt sāt zātniking.

### (7) ADVERBIAL.

Once, kāt phera ; twice, ni phera ; seven times, sāt phera.

These can also mean “first time,” etc., loosely ; pahilo phera, etc., also used.

## PRONOUNS.

### (1) PERSONAL.

#### *Singular.*

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom.	.. gnā	nang	hos, hosya
Acc.	.. gnā ki (or gnā)	nang, nang ki	„
Gen.	.. gno	nango, ngo	hoche
Dat.	.. gnā ki, gnā	nang ki	hoski
Agent	.. gne	nge	hose

*Plural.*

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom. ..	kānko	nāku	hosa, hosruk
Acc. ..	kānko	nāku, nāku ki	„ „
Gen. ..	kāuung	nākung	hoskung, hosruking
Dat. ..	kanke	naku-e	hosruke
Agent	kāne	nākoi	hose, hosrūke

## (2) POSSESSIVE.

The genitives of the personal pronouns are used.

## (3) DEMONSTRATIVE.

“ This ” is “ issa,” “ that ” is “ hossa.” These do not change

## (4) RELATIVE.

There is no relative “ who.” “ The man who goes will return ”

(Khaskura : jo manchhā jālā, pharki ālā) is paraphrased in Magar to ; This man will go (and) will return—Issa bhurmi ānunge āleise.

Similarly for the relative “ what,” the ordinary interrogative form “ hi ” is used : “ What you say, is true ”—“ Hi nāku dele, sāncho le.”

## (5) INTERROGATIVE. Who ?

One form of this is “ su ” indeclinable. The other form is :-

Nom. : kos ; Acc. and Dat. : koski (or kos) ; Agent : kose ;  
Genitive : kuche. Plural the same : Who are these ?—  
“ Issa kos ale ” or “ Issā su ale ? ”

What ? *Interrogative.*

This is “ hi ? ” and is indeclinable.

## (6) INDEFINITE.

Someone is “ sui,” indeclinable. No one is “ sui ” with the verb in the negative. Something is “ hira ” or “ sura.” Nothing is the same with the verb in the Negative. Another, the other is “ phoko,” which is an adjective.



## (7) HONORIFIC.

If required Khaskura form used. “ Nāku ” is usually good enough.

## (8) REFLEXIVE.

This is not often used ; if extra emphasis is required the following may be used :—

(1) Mino. means “ own,” and corresponds to the Khas., “ āphnu.”

(2) “ I myself did ”—“ Gnā milikāt zātā ” (lit., I alone did).

ADVERBS. See Vocabulary for a special word.

## FORMATIONS.

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Direction.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
ear	chāhan,	ilang	ilak	incho	irik
Demon-	inang				
strative	now	here	hither	like this	as much as this
Remote	tab	holang	holak	horancho	hotna
Demon-	then	there	thither	like that	as much as that
strative					
Interro-	sien ?	kulang?	kulak ?	kuncho ?	kurik ?
gative	when ?	where ?	whither ?	how ?	how many, much ?
Relative	jab	jahān	jata	jasto	jati
	when	where	whither	as	as much

Correlative—same as remote form.

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbs are very regular. They do not alter at all for person or number which are determined by the pronoun or context. In the vocabulary the root of the verbs is given.

## (1) AN ORDINARY VERB.

To do. Root, zāt.

*Present tense.*—Add “ le ” or “ mole ” to root :—

I am doing—“ Gnā zātle ” or “ gna zātmole.”

*Past tense.*—Add “ a ” or “ moliā ” to root :—

I did—“ Gnā zātā ” or “ gnā zātmoliā.”

*Future tense.*—Add “ e ” to root, and prefix “ a ” :—

You will do—“ Nāku āzāte.”

*Imperative.*—Add “ o ” to root. Roots ending in “ a ” change the “ a ” to “ o ” :—

Do !—“ zāto.” Sometimes shorter : “ zāta.” Give ! (root, “ yā ”)—“ yo ! ”

*Honorific Imperative.*—Add “ ni ” to root :—

Please do—“ zātni.”

*Infinitive or verb noun.*—Add “ ki ” to root :—

“ To do ” or “ the deed,” “ zātki.” This form is used in the compound verbs.

“ You began to do ”—“ Naku zātki lesa.”

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*—Add “ nang ” to root :—

“ While doing ”—“ zātnang.”

*Relative.*—Add “ chiu ” to root :—

(the) doing (man)—“ zatchiu ” ; the running man—“ kher-chiu bhurmi.”

*Past.*—Add “ niking ” to root :—

“ Having done ”—“ zātniking.”

## (2) AUXILIARY VERB. To be.

Root, chhan.

*Other form.*

*Present tense.*—“ le ” or “ mole ” sometimes “ ale ” :—

“ chhanle ”  
“ naku chhanle ”

You are—“ Nāku le ” or “ nāku mole.”

*Past tense.*—“ lia ” or “ molia ” :—

“ chhana ”<sup>1</sup>

You were—“ nāku lia ” or “ nāku molia.” “ naku channa”

*Future tense.*—“ ale ” :—

“ achhane ”

You will be—“ nāku ale.”

“ naku achhane ”

<sup>1</sup> This form is used when “ bhayo ” is used in Khas. If “ thio ” is used in Khas. the Magar is “ lia ” or “ molia.”

*Imperative.*—"chhana"—Be !

*Infinitive* or verb noun, used as above :—

"chhanki."

*Participles.*—As above :—

"chhannang," "chhanchiu" and "chhanniking."

### NEGATIVE.

The negative "mā" (not) is used before verb in all tenses except the imperative :—

I am not doing—"gnā mā zātle." This is not—"Issa māle."

You did not begin to do—"nāku zātki mā lesa."

*Imperative.*—In this tense "nā" is used instead of "mā" :—

Do !—"zāto." Don't do—"nā zāto." Please don't do—"nā zātni."

### CAUSAL VERBS.

These are usually formed by adding "ak" to the root. If the root ends in a vowel a suitable consonant is often inserted :—

To learn, root "pāh" ; to teach, root "pahāk" ; to wake, rise, root "so" ; to awake, rouse, root "sotak."

### COMPLETIVES.

These are formed with the verb "biat," to finish :—

"Have you finished doing ?"—"Nāku zātki biata ?" "You have not finished cooking"—"Nāku pinki mā biata."

### INCEPTIVES.

These are formed with the verb "les," to begin, which corresponds to the Khaskura "lagnu." This verb must not be confused with "Leis" which means to return, and which has a slightly longer vowel sound.

"I began to go"—"Gnā nungki lesā."

### POTENTIAL.

These are formed with the verb "heg," to be able :—

"I can do"—"Gnā zatki hegle." "He could not do"—"Hossa zātki mā hegā."



## PERMISSIVES.

These are formed as in Khaskura by the verb “ ya,” to give :—

“ Please let him go ”—“ Hossa lāi nungki yāni.”

## DESIDERATIVES.

These are formed with the verb “ pa ”—Gnī which means to demand is also used but not so good :—

“ I want to eat ”—“ Gnā jeki pāle (gnīle).”

## CONTINUATIVES.

These are formed like Khaskura with the verb “ mu,” to sit :—

“ I kept on eating ” (continued to eat)—“ Gnā jeki mua.”

### (c) GURUNGKURA GRAMMAR.

This language is essentially a colloquial one, and there is practically no grammar at all. In Magarkura many of the words defy spelling, in Gurungkura they nearly all do.

#### DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. Kolo, a son.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	.. Kolo, son	Kolme, sons
Voc.	.. E ! Kolo, O ! son	E ! Kolme, O ! sons
Acc.	.. Kolo lāi, son	Kolme lāi, sons
Gen.	.. Kole (kole-e), son's	Kolme-e, sons'
Dat.	.. Kolo lāi, to son	Kolme lāi, to sons

*Plural.*—If required “ me ” can be added as above. It need not be used. Most words do not contract in the plural as “ kolo ” does :—

“ mhi,” man ; “ mhime,” men.

Other prepositions may be used, *e.g.* “ Kolo-ni ” “ (in company) with a son.”

*Article.*—None. If the sense requires one,” “ ghri,” one.

*Feminine.*—No special form.

#### THE ADJECTIVE AND THE NUMERALS.

Adjectives, as a rule, come after the word they qualify. They occasionally precede it, more especially in the genitive case.

A characteristic termination for adjectives is “ ba ” : “ chiaba,” good ; this however is often dropped in a sentence : It is good—“ Chiaba mo ” or “ chiammo.” Adjectives do not alter.

*Comparison.*—This is formed as in Khas. by the Khaskura word “ bhandā ”—“ than.”

*Comparative.*—Simply “ bhandā ” used : “ This man is better than that ”—“ Chu mhi cha bhandā chiām mo.”

*Superlative.*—Use “ tāye bhandā,” “ than all ” : “ This man is best ”—“ Chu mhi taye bhandā chiām mo.”



## NUMERALS.

## (1) CARDINAL.

These come after the word they qualify, like adjectives. They do not change.

The first ten are : 1, ghri; 2, gni; 3, som; 4, pli; 5, gnā; 6, tu; 7, nī; 8, pre; 9, ku; 10, chu. Above this the Khaskura words are used, except for multiples of ten : 20, gnichu; 30, somchu (or sonju); 40, plichu; 70, nichu, etc.

There is another form of these first 10 numerals and that is by adding "ola" or "la" to the short form : 2, *gni or gniolā*; 3, *som or somla*, etc.

## ORDINALS, COLLECTIVE, FRACTIONS, MULTIPLICATIVE, DISTRIBUTIVE.

These are all the same as in Khaskura, which see.

## (7) ADVERBIAL.

Once, ghri ple; twice, gni ple; etc. These also mean first time, second time, etc.

## PRONOUNS.

## (1) PERSONAL.

*Singular.*

	1st Person	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom. ..	gnā	ki	chu, cha
Acc. ...	gnā lāi	ki lāi	„ „
Gen. ..	gny	kei	cheyi
Dat. ..	gnā lāi	ki lai	chulai
Agent ..	gnei	kei	cheie

The nom. can apparently be loosely used for any case.

*Plural.*

Nom. ..	gnī	ki	kiama or chama
Acc. ..	gnī lāi	ki lai	„ or „
Gen. ..	gnīla	kei	kiema or chame
Dat. ..	gnilai	keilai	kiama or chame lai
Agent ..	gnīe	kei	kiame or chame

## (2) POSSESSIVE.

The genitive of the Personal pronouns are used.

## (3) DEMONSTRATIVE.

“ This ” is “ chu,” “ that ” is “ cha.” Indeclinable, and usually precede their word.

## (4) RELATIVE.

There is no relative “ who.” “ The man who goes, will return ” (Khaskura : jo manchha jāla, pharki ala) is paraphrased in Gurung to : “ This man will go (and) will return ” : “ Chu mhi yale yekale.”

Similarly for the relative “ what,” the interrogative form “ to ” is used :—

What you say is true—To ki bimo, sāncho mo.

## (5) INTERROGATIVE. Who ?

This is “ kāb.”

What ? *Interrogative.*

This is “ to ” and is indeclinable.

## (6) INDEFINITE.

Someone or something is “ kāwa.”

No one or nothing is “ kāwa ” with the verb in the negative.

Another, the other is same as in Khaskura.

## (7) HONORIFIC.

If required the Khaskura forms are used.

## (8) REFLEXIVE.

Not often used except when great emphasis is required.

“ I did (it) myself ”—“ Gnā ghri le ” (lit. I one did).

## ADVERBS.

Formation only given ; for any word see Vocabularies.

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Direction.</i>	<i>Manner</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
Near	token	chura	chui	chaima	chage
Demon- strative	now	here	hither	like this	as much as this
Remote	tab	kir	keyai	chima	uti
Demon- strative	then	there	thither	like that	as much as that
Interro- gative	kaiyan ? when ?	kana ? where ?	kana ? whither ?	kagle? kaida? how ?	kati ? how much, many ?

Relative—same as in Khaskura.

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbs do not alter at all for person or number, which are determined by the pronoun or context. In the vocabulary the root of the verb is given.

## (1) AN ORDINARY VERB.

To say. Root “bī.”

*Present Tense.*—Add “mo” to root :—

I am saying—“Grā bīmo.”

*Past Tense.*—Add “i” to root. Roots in “i” don’t change. Roots in “a” may be regular as “ai” or contract to “e,” if the “a” is short :—

I said—“Gnā bī.” You did—“Ki le” (root “la”).

*Future Tense.*—Add “lai” or “sio” to root :—

You will say—“Ki bilai” or “Ki bisio.”

*Imperative.*—Add “d” to root. :—

‘Say!’—‘Bid!’ There is no Honorific form.

*Infinitive or Verb Noun.*—Add “l” to root :—

“Gnā bīl kai”—“I finished saying.”

*Participles.*—*Present.*—Add “mai” to root : “While saying”—  
“Bimai.”



*Relative.*—Add “Bai ” to root :—

“ The running man ”—“ Bhagdibai mhi ” (root bhagdi).

*Past.*—Add “ moro ” to root : “ Having said ”—  
“ Bimoro.”

## (2) AUXILIARY VERB. To be.

### *Positive.*

### *Negative.*

*Present Tense.*—“ mo ” ; “ you are ”—“ ki mo.”

“ are.”

*Past Tense.*—“ mule ” ; “ you were ”—“ ki mula.”

“ arelo.”

*Future.*—“ tolai ” ; “ You will be ”—“ ki tolo.”

*Participles.*—As above : “ mai, being.”

“ moro, been.”

## NEGATIVES.

For the negative of the Auxiliary Verb see above. In all tenses of an ordinary verb, the negative sign “ ā ” is used before the verb :—

“ I am going ”—“ Gnā yāmi.” “ I am not going ”—  
“ Gnā ā yāmo.”

The past tense often shortens the vowel : “ Did ”—“ lē.”  
“ Did not ”—“ a la.”

In conversation when asking a question, the “ ki ” between the positive and negative is often omitted :—

“ Have you married or not ? ”—“ Ki biah le ā la.”

## COMPLETIVES.

These are formed with the verb “ kā ” (corresponds to the Khas. saknu).

“ Have you finished work or not ? ” “ ki ke kãi ā kā ”

## POTENTIALS.

These are formed with the verb “ kā ” “ to be able.”

“ Can you sing or not ? ”—“ Ki kwi pril kām ā kām.”

## PERMISSIVES.

These are formed with the verb “ pi,” to give.

“ Let him go ”—“ Cha lāi yāl pid.”

## GURUNG BURGA.

<i>English</i>	<i>Khas.</i>	<i>Burga- kura.</i>	<i>Gurung- kura.</i>	<i>Years.</i> (Start 15th April).			
Mouse	Musa	Chulo	Namu	1876	1888	1900	1912
Cow	Gai	Lonlu	Mhe	1877	1889	1901	1913
Tiger	Bāgh	Tolo	Chien	1878	1890	1902	1914
Cat	Birālu	Hilo	Nawa	1879	1891	1903	1915
Eagle	Garud	Maleru	Jure	1880	1892	1904	1916
Snake	Nāg	Saleri	Pokri	1881	1893	1905	1917
Horse	Ghorā	Talo	Ghorā	1882	1894	1906	1918
Sheep	Bherā	Lulo	Kui	1883	1895	1907	1919
Monkey	Bandar	Pralo	Yogā or timu	1884	1896	1908	1920
Bird	Chara	Chalo	Name	1885	1897	1909	1921
Dog	Kukur	Khilo	Nagu	1886	1898	1910	1922
Deer	Mirga	Pho	Pho	1887	1899	1911	1923

These Burga years start on 15th April of the corresponding English year. Nearly all Gurungs know which Burga they were born in, even if they don't know their age. The age can be then worked out. For instance, if in 1916 a young recruit says he is Kukur Burga, he would have been born in 1898, making him 18; the other years of the Kukur Burga being 1886 and 1910 which would make him far too old or too young.



## CHAPTER II.

# VOCABULARIES.

### (a) ENGLISH-GURKHALI VOCABULARY.

Where no Magar or Gurung word is given the Khas word should be used in Magar or Gurungkura, using however the proper verb terminations. In such cases the root of the Magar verb is usually formed by adding "di" to the Khas verb root, the Gurung root by adding "i."

In Khaskura the infinitive of the Verb is given, but in Magar and Gurung the root is given. For formations of other tenses see the Grammar.

The Gurkhali-English Vocabulary which follows this often contains a fuller explanation of a word than is possible when translating from English.

"g" at the end of a verb means garnu, *e.g.*, shwang g. = shwang garnu (M. shwang zat. G. shwang la); (t) = transitive; (i) intransive.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
A	yotā योटा	kāt	ghrī
Abcess	pilo (f) पिलो	juma	ru
Above <sup>1</sup>	māthi, ūnbho मांथी, ऊंभो	dhênām	kwera
Abrazed	chitriako चीथरेको	rusa	toi
Absent	gairhazir, gail गैरहाजिर, गैल		
Abuse <sup>2</sup>	gāli गाली	dia	cha (verb)
Accident <sup>3</sup>	achānchak अचानचक		
Accord <sup>4</sup>	ichchha इच्छा		
Account	hisāb हिसाब		

<sup>1</sup> Mathi is best word. Over and above (*i.e.* in excess) is ubryako.

<sup>2</sup> "He swore" is ordinarily "U le gali dio."

<sup>3</sup> "He did it by accident" is "U le na janera gario" (he did it, not knowing about it). An accident in the street, etc.; no word used, the particular nature of the accident would have to be specified.

<sup>4</sup> "He did it of his own accord"—"U le aphnu ichchha le gario."

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Accoutrements	tostān, asbāb तोस्तान, असबाब		
Accusation	dosh दोष		
Ache, to	dukhnu दुःखनु	big	nā
Ace	ekkā एक्का		
Acid	khatto खट्टो	bīr	kiu
Acorn	bānj ko gerho बांज को गेड़ो		
Acquaintance	chinā jāni चीना जानी	chinesa barmi	gnoshe mhi
Across	pāri पारी	pārlak	kianja
Act, to <sup>1</sup>	shwāng g. स्वांग गः	utengia z.	utengia l.
Add, to	jornu जोडनु	jordi	
Address, an	patā पता		
Adhere, to	tāsnu टासनु	lāk	ngaya
Adornment	gahanā गहना		
Advice	ārthi, salāh अर्थी, सलाला		
Adze	bānsula बान्सुला		
Afraid, to be	darnu डरनु	biri	gni
	jhasang hunnu भसंग हुनु	gān	loy
After	pachhi पछी	nūnlak	li
Afternoon <sup>2</sup>	sānjh सांझ	nabélak chum	gnesa
Again	pheri फेरी		
Age	umar उमर		
Agreed	rāji राजी	mān	saiñ
Ague	jaro जरो		

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* to play the fool.

<sup>2</sup> TIME. For months see footnote 5 of p. 33.

MISCELLANEOUS. To-day—Aja (M. chining; G. tinya). To-morrow—Bholi (M. pihin; G. pana). Day after to-morrow—Parsi (M. aprin; G. nogni). Next two days Naparsi and kani parsi respectively.

Yesterday—hiju (M. tisini; G. tela). Day before that—asti (M. kaiakin; G. wingi).

Days ago—jhan asti; years ago—uile uile.

This year—Aja ko sal (M. chilez; G. tidi). Last year—pur ko sal (M. milez; G. tiambesal). Year before that—Pral ko sal (M. kalez; G. nodi-sal).

Next year—Agun sal (M. Nāmlez; G. Koringba sal).

Dawn—ujialo. Sunrise—Surajuday. Sunset—Surajast.

Last-night—Ajko rat; To-night—bholi rat.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Aim, to	tāknu ताकनु	tākdi	cha
Air (wind)	bâtās बतास	nāmshu	namru
Alert	chanākho चनाखो		
Alike	eknāse एकनासे		
Alligator	guhi, sus गुहि, सुस		
Alive	jiundai जिऊंदै		soke
All	sabai सबै	pàttá	tai
Almond	badām बदाम		
Alms	dān दान		
Aloe	rāmbāns रामबांस		
Alone	êkelài एकलै	milikāt	ghri
Along <sup>1</sup>	see footnote 1		
Aloud	chārko चरको		
Alphabet	kakhara कखरा		
Already	paile पैले		noso
Also	pani पनी		
Alter (t)	badalanu बदलनु		
(i)	ārko hunnu अरको हुनु		
Always	sādhain सधैं		
Ambush	lukne thaun लुकने ठाउँ	kopile tu	lobe loh
Amidst	mājh mā माझ मा		
Amuse, to	ramāunu रमाउनु	marāng	toya
Ancestor	jiju bāje (great-grandfather, grandfather) जिजूबाज्ये		

TIME. I have no time (Leisure)—m lai kehi phursat chhena.  
What is the time ?—Kati baje chha ? or kati bajio ?  
At such a time, don't cough.—Testo bela ma, na khans.  
How many times did he go ? U kati palta gayo ?

YEAR. Sāl or sǎn mean year in the sense of " which year."  
Bārās means the length of time of a year.

#### NEPALESE ERAS :—

Nepal Sambat	1 is A.D. 880.	Our 1910 is therefore N. S. 1030.
Vikram Sambat	1 1 is B.C. 57.	Our 1910 „ „ Vik. S. 1967.
Saka	1 is A.D. 78.	Our 1910 „ „ Saka 1832.

<sup>1</sup> " Come along with me "—" Mero sangma au."

" He went along the road "—" U bato bato goyo."



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
And	aru, ra अरु, र	ra	
Anger <sup>1</sup>	rīs रीस	jamso	ris
Angle	kunā कुना		
Animal	jantu, pashu जन्तु, पशु		
Ankle	golī gānthā गोली गांठा		
Annoy, to	khijānu खिजानु	kuw	gni
Anoint <sup>2</sup>	ghasnu घसनु	mol	pho
Another <sup>3</sup>	ārko आरको	phoko	kiangu
Answer, an	utārā उतरा		
,, back, to	mukh jornu मुख जोड़नु		
Ant	kamilo कमिलो	māhar	nabro
,, , white	dhumiro धुमीरो		
Antelope	mirg मिर्ग		pho, tonsi
Anxiety	shok, surtā शोक, सुरता		
Any	koi कोई	sui	khābe
Ape, an	dheruwā डेड़वा		
Apology <sup>4</sup>	māph माफ		
Appearance (of a person)	rup रूप		
Apple	sew सेव		
Appoint -	khataunu खठाउनु	khatdi	kāte
Approach	pugnu lāgnu पुगनु लगनु	tākke lēs	phe
Apricot	khumāni खुमानी		
April <sup>5</sup>	baisākh बैसाख		

<sup>1</sup> This is the noun. To get angry is Rishaunu (M. jamso kew ; G. ris tai).

<sup>2</sup> The slave-making ceremony by anointing with oil is Telia Chakur.

<sup>3</sup> Bring another (different) man—nola (arko) manchha lau ;  
Bring another (one more) ,, —yota aru manchha lau ;  
It belongs to another—arko ko ho ;  
They hit one another—uni harnu āpāstma hanna han bhayo.

<sup>4</sup> “ Please excuse me ”—“ m lai maph garnu hawas.”

<sup>5</sup> MONTHS. These start on the 15th of the English months. The Khaskura of a month in the vocabulary therefore means the 15th of that month to the 15th of the next, e.g. April—Baisakh. Baisakh is 15th April to 15th May.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Archer <sup>1</sup>	dhanudhāri धनुधारी		tale kleom mhi
	guleli khelne गुलेलोखेलने	koreli geschiu	
Arise	uthnu उठनु	so	re
Arm, fore	hāth हाथ	hūt	yo
„ upper	pākhurā पाखुडा		
Armourer	kāmi कामी		
Armpit	kākhī काखी		gneongle
Army	laskar लसकर		
Around	chārtira चारतीर		
Arouse	uthāunu उठाउनु	sotāk	tā
Arrange	sajāunu सजाउनु	sajādi	
Arrive	pugnu पुगनु	tāk	phe
Arrow <sup>1</sup>	kār काउ	surr	me
	matengrā मटेग्रा	khurli	uli
As	jasto, jhai जस्तो, भै	dinche	beo
As many as	itī यतो	irik	chaki
Ascend	charnu चढनु	kāl	kre
	ukalnu उकलनु		
Ascent	ukālo उकालो		
Ashes	kharāni खरानी	barap	nebro
Ashamed	laz lāgiāko लाज लाग्याको	kora lesa	pië
	„ manniako „ मान्नयाको „	heoa	„
Ask	sodhnu सोधनु	gīn	nui
(demand)	māngnu मांगनु	nīm	ri
Ass <sup>2</sup>	gadāh गदाह		
Assault	jhaptanu भपतनु		
Assemble (i)	thuprinu थुपरिनु		
(t)	thupriāunu थुपरिआउनु		
Assistance <sup>3</sup>	gohār गोहार		
Astridé	ghunrā dāsera घुंङादासेरा	gunra tos- niking	chikra turemoro

<sup>1</sup> Dhanu is a bow that throws an arrow kar ; guleli is a small bow for projecting earthen balls (matengra) or small stones, etc.

<sup>2</sup> The word of rebuke—" You ass " is " jainrya " or " murkha. ".

<sup>3</sup> Gohar is also " Call for help " and also for shelter.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Astronomer	jotishi जोतिशी		
At	mā मा		
Attack	dhāwā धावा		
„ „ to	chhopnu छापनु	gu	kā
Attempt	mihnit g. मिह्नत गः		
Auction	lilām लिलाम		
August <sup>1</sup>	bhādao भादौ		
Aunt <sup>2</sup>	jethi āmā or phupu जेटी आमा फुपु	mizar mai mate,	āmate
	kānchhi āmā कान्छी आम्मा <sup>2</sup>	kanchhi mai	phāne āmchu

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> RELATIONS.

	KHASKURA	MAGAR.	GURUNG.
Aunt (paternal), elder than father.	Phupu		phāne
Aunt (paternal), younger than father	Kānchhi āma	kanchhi mai	āmchu
Aunt (maternal), elder than mother.	Jethi āma	mizar mai	mate, āmate
Aunt (maternal), younger than mother.	Siāni āma		āmchu
Brother, elder	Dāju ; dāl		āge
„ „ younger	bhāi	boy	
Brother's wife	bowāri		
Brother-in-law, elder (wife of ditto)	Jethān (Jethāni jethu)		
Brother-in-law, younger	Sāla		shiombo
Brother's son	Bhatija	batja	
„ „ daughter	Bhatiji	batji	
Cousin (from maternal uncle).	Sāla, sāli or solti (marriageable).		shiombo, gnosyo.
Cousin (from other sources).	dāju, bhāi, didi, bhāini (not marriageable).		
Daughter.	chhori.	jā	chame
„ „ in-law	bowāri		
Granddaughter	natini		kweme
Grandfather	Bāje		
Grandmother	Bāje		
Grandson	Nāti		kwe
Great-grandfather	Jiju		
Father	Bābu	bua	aba

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Avenge	badalā linu बदला लिनु	badala lā	
Awake (t)	jagāunu जगाउनु	ju	ti
(i)	jāgnu जागनु		
Away	tārā टाड़ा	los.	rego
Awkward (clumsy)	lothro लोथरो		
Axe	bāncharo बनचरो	āruwa	tā
Axle	dandā डन्डा		
BABY	nāni नानी		kolo
Bachelor	kane कने		
Back	kando कन्डो	jang	ko
Bad	narāmro नरामरो	māsieche	achhab
Badge (dis- tinctive)	chino चीनो		
„ (of rank)	billā बिल्ला		
Bag	thailo थैलो	sāna	nedo

RELATIONS.	KHASKURA.	MAGAR.	GURUNG.
Father-in-law	Sasura	kuba	keñ
Mother	āma	mai	
„ in-law	Sāshu, māiju, māit moma		angi, shiame
Sister, elder	didī	dai	nāni
„ „ husband of	Bina		agmo
Sister, younger	bhāini		
Sister-in-law	Sāli		
„ law's husband	Sārhu		
Sister's daughter	bhānji		
„ son	bhānich		
Son	chhoro	jā	cha mo
Son-in-law	Jawain		
„ law's son	bhānich		
Uncle (paternal) older than father.	Jetha bā		bāte
Uncle (paternal) younger than father.	Kānchha bā		bācheo
Uncle (maternal)	māma	kuba	
Father's sister's husband	phupaju	pusain	

Second marriage make no difference, step-son is still chhoro.

“ What relation is he to you ? ”

“ U timi lai kya [ bhanchha  
parchha ? ” ]



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bait	chāro चारो		
Bake, to	seknu सेकनु	arim	rom
Balance	tūlo, tarāju तुलो, तराजू	pāra	pāra
Balcony	pidi पीड़ि		pata
Bald	khuilo खुइलो		
Bale	kumlo कुमलो	bucha	noi
Ball	gin गीन		
Balloon	gobāra गोबारा		
Bamboo	bāns बांस	hok	ri
Banana	kerā केरा	mocha	maja
Bandage	patti पट्टी		
Bank (river)	pākhā, chheo पाखा, छेव		
Banker	sāu साव		
Bar (rod)	ghārā घारा		
(wood bolt)	āglo आगलो		
(gate)	tagāro तगारो		
Barbed	kānre काणे	ju	
Barber	nāi नाइ		
Bare-headed	murilo मुड़िलो		
Bark, to	bhuknu भुकनु	nu	chi
(tree)	bokrā बोकरा		pi
Barren			
(woman)	bānji बांजी	tāri	tāra tari
(ground)	rukho रूखो		
Basement	bhuintalla भुई तल्ली		
(floor)			
Basket <sup>1</sup>	doko, korkā डोको, कोरका	dhakar,	peh, korka
		korkā	
	thunsē, dālo ठुन्सो, दालो	thunse,	
		giring	
	petaro पेटारो	birin	piring
Bat (bird)	chamerā चमेड़ा	gīchin	pāpa
Batch	toli टोली		
Bathe, go	nohānu नोहानु	resh	kri

<sup>1</sup> Korka is a large basket, doko a small one. Tunse is one with no mouth. Petaro, a tapered one.





ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Beggar	bhikhāri भिखारी māngne माग्ने	niechi barmi	riba mhi
Belch, a (used with ānutocome)	dakkar दक्कर		
Belt	peti पेटी		
Bend, to	mornu मोरनु khunchāunu खुँचाउनु	mordi	kuti
Bend over, to	niuranu न्यूडनु	nuwāk	
Bent, stooping	ghobto घाबटो		
Between	bhittra भित्र mājhmā माझ मा		
Beyond	pallō patti पल्लोपट्टी	āla patti	kiali
Big	thulo ठुलो	karāncho, sum	tebe
Bind, to <sup>1</sup>	bāndhnu, kasnu बाँधनु, कसनु	chak	phu
Bird <sup>2</sup>	chara, panchhī चरा, पंछी	gua	name
Biscobra	gohara गोहरा		
Bite, to	toknu टोकनु	jik	chiy
Bitter	tito तीतो	kha	kai
Black	kālo कालो	chichu	mlônkia
Blacksmith	kāmi कामी		
Blade (knife)	dhār धार		
(grass)	biruwā बिरुवा		
Blame	dos दोस		
Blanket	kāmlo, pākhi कामलो, पākhi पांखी		rari
Blessing	āsik आसिक		

<sup>1</sup> Kasnu literally means to tighten.

<sup>2</sup> Male birds are bhālya, female are Pothi.

Kinds :—Dhukur (Dove). Parewa (tame pigeon). Malewa (wild pigeon). Halesa (green pigeon). Daphe (mihal). Bhangera (Sparrow). Titra (Partridge). Kag (Crow). Kalij (College pheasant). Majur (Peacock). Bater (Quail). Hans (Duck, goose). Gida (Vulture). Baj (Hawk). Chil (Kite). Harphori (Lamagaya). Bagula (Heron). Neole (Black bird with distinctive cry). Chakhura (Chikor). Dhobini (small black and white bird. Tāwa (Jay.) Bajewa (Large wild pigeon). Saru, dāngre (mina). Dhanes (horn bill). Kurāng kurung (a lark).

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Blind			
(one-eyed)	kānā काना		
„ (can't see)	andho अन्धो		
Blink	chimchim ग. चिमचिम गः		
Blister	phoko फोको		
Blockhead	latheprā लठेपरा		
Blood	ragat रगत	hiu	ko
Blotting-paper	sosnyā kāgaj सोसन्या कागज		
Blow, to	phuknu फुकनु	mut	phu
out, to	nibhānu निभानु	sāt	si
Blue	nilo निलो	picha	pingio
Blunt	bodo बोदो		
Blush, to	lāj ānu लाज आनु		
Boar	banel बनेल		to
Board	phalyāk फल्याक		
Boat	dungā डुङ्गा		
Bodice	cholo चोलो		
Body	āng, jyu आँग, ज्यू		ju
„ (figure)	sarir सरोर		
Bog	dhāp, simsar धाप, सीमसार		
Boil, to (t)	umālnu उमालनु	hatāk	plo
(i)	unglnu उंगलनु	hāt	ploiya
	usinnu <sup>1</sup> उसोननु	mung	
, a	khatira खटीरा	mā	pora
Bold	āntilo आंतिलो		
	kārāntilo क्रांतिलो		
Bolt (door)	āglo आगलो		jagla
Bomb	bamgolā बमगोला		
Bone	hār हाड़	mirus	rība (in Kaṣki), nogri (below Lamjung)
Book	postak पोस्तक		
Bootmaker	sārki सारकी		
Border (country)	dosān दोसान		

<sup>1</sup> Usinnu is not generally used as regards water.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bore, to	ghochnu घोचनु	dajhik	
Borrow, to	rin linu रिण लिनु		
Both	duita दुइटा	nīs	niola
Boundary	sān, latthā सान, लठ्ठा dosan दोसान		
Bow, to	dhok g. ढोक	jör	pheo
a (for arrows)	dhanu धनु		urta
(small)	guleli गुलेली		
Bowl (n)	batuko बटुको	bela	bela
Box	kandī कन्दी		
Boy <sup>1</sup>	chhorō, ketā छोरो, केटा	mija	cha, pasi, kolo
Bracelet	churā bālā चुरा बाला	gel	
Bracelet-seller	churāti चुराती		
Braces	gālich गालीच		
Brain	gidi गिदि		karasia
Bran	chokar चोकर		
Branch (tree)	hāngo हांगो.	dāla	
Brave	bīr āntilo बीर, आंतिलो		
Bread	rotī रोटी	bishkān	kei
Break, to (t)	tornu टोडनु	giāk	cho
(i)	bhānchnu भांचनु	gi	,,
Breast	chhāti छाती		ku
Breasts	thun, dudh थुन, दूध kachonā कचोना		gnie
Breath	sāns सांस		so
Bribe	ghus घुस		
Brick	int ईन्ट		
Bride	dulhāni दुलहानी	dulhi	prensio
Bridegroom	dulhā दुलहा		
Bridge	sānghu सांघु	sānghu	cha (lamjung)
Bridle	Kareli करेली		
Brim	nimtho निमठो		mian

<sup>1</sup> Chhorō is a larger boy than keta.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bring, to	liāunu ल्याउनु	rāk	pau
Brittle	jhuro भूरो	marāngche	
Broad	chāklo चाकलो gajīlo गजीलो		
Broom	kucho कुच्चो	bareni	
Brother	dāju, bhāi दाजु, भाई	daju boy	āgi, bhai
Brown	khairo खैरो		
Bucket	dotho, dālo, डोठो, डालो	dākre, giring	
Buckwheat	phāpar फापर		pre
Bud	kopīlā कोपीला	mibrung	
Buffalo (male)	rāngo रांगो		mayeranga
„ (female)	bhainsi भैंसी		maye
Bug <sup>1</sup>	urus उडुस		kobe
Build, to	banāunu बनाउनु	khās	
Bulb	dallā डल्ला	gera	
Bull <sup>2</sup>	goru, bāchhā गोरु, बाछ्हा	thor	kliā
Bumblebee	baunrā भौंरा		
Bunch, a	jhuppā झुप्पा		
Bundle	bharī bito भारी, बिटो gattha गत्था		te
Burn, to (t)	polnu पोलनु	juāk	kru
(i)	bālnu, jalnu बालनु, जलनु	ju, jos	mara
Burst, to	phutnu फुटनु	būt	ti
Bury, to <sup>3</sup>	purnu, gārnu पुरनु, गाड़नु	jantāk	
Bush	jhār, pothrā झाड़, पोथ्रा		gno
But	tara तर		
Butcher	kasāi कसाई		
Butt (rifle)	kundā कुन्दा		
Butter	nauni नौनी		
„ milk	mahi मही		kol
Butterfly	putli पुतली		tamlo

<sup>1</sup> 'A bug' e.g. "what sort of a bug is that?"—"Kasto kira chha?" A "B flat" is Urus or Chepti (G. Kobe). A flea is Upinya (M. Bachum ; G. Tomi). A louse is junra (M. Sit ; G. Shie).

<sup>2</sup> Goru is a bullock. A non-ploughing bull is bāchha.

<sup>3</sup> Gārnu is not so polite.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Buttock	chāk चाक	puta	maisi
Button	tānk टांक		
Butts	gumti गुमटी		
Buy, to	kinnu किननु	loh	ki
By	le ले		
By-way	gorentho bāto गोंरेठो chorbāto चौर बाटो		yoi kya
CABBAGE	gobi गोबी		
Cactus	sionri स्यूणी nagphimī नागफिमी		
Cage	pinjaro पिंजरो		
Calf (cattle)	bahar, bāchho बहड़, बाछो		
„ (leg)	tikhra तीखड़ा	paregia	
Call	dāknu डाकनु jhikāunu झिकाउनु	et	whī twī
Calm (n)	sunsān सुन्सान		
Camel	unt ऊंट		
Camp	parau पाड़ाउ		
„ (stage for night)	bās बास		
Can (be able)	saknu सकनु	heg	kā
Canal	kulo कुलो		
Cane	lauro, bet लौरो, बेत	dānga	pahre
Cap	topi टोपी		kuile
Capsize, to (t)	ghoptāunu घोपटाउनु lotāunu लोटाउनु	korāk	koreya
(i)	ghoptnu घापठनु lotnu लोटनु	kor	kuri
Carcass	murdā मुर्दा		
(human)			
(animal)	sīno सीनो		
Card	tās तास		
Cardamons	alāinchi अलाइंची		
Careful	jatan garne जतन गरने		
Caress	musārnu मुसारनु		
Careless	bearthai बेअर्थै		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Carpenter	karmi कर्मि		
Carriage	gāri गाड़ी		
Carrot	gājar गाजर		
Carry, to	boknu बोक्नु	bu	noh
Cascade	chhārā छारा		
Cask	pīpā पीपा		
Caste	jāt जात		
Cat	birālu बिरालु	suttu	nawa
Catch, to	samātnu समातनु	jīm	khā
Cauliflower	phulgopi फुलगोबी		
Cause	kāran कारण		
Cave	orār ओद्यार		
Cellar	bhatti भट्टी		
Centipede	khajuro खजुरो	nantraman	
Ceiling	chhānā छाना		chachan
Cemetery	chihān चिहान		chokou
Ceremony <sup>1</sup>	tewār तेव्हार		
Certainly	kāchh काछ		
Chaff	bhuso भुसो		
(laughter)	hānsi thatā हांसी ठटा		
Chain	sānglo सांगलो		
Chalk	khari खडी		
Chancre	tānki तांकी		
Change, to	sāntnu सांटनु	yes	te
Charcoal	gol, angār गोल अंगार	migrig	karapho
Charge (care)	sonpī सौपी		
Charity	dān दान		
Charm	mantra मन्त्र		
„ (personal)	mohāni मोहनी		
„ (on wrist at Rikhi Tarpan)	rākhi राखी		

<sup>1</sup> Slave making (oil anointing) is Telia Chakur. Feet washing (marriage) is Gorha dhoie. Pleasing show is Mangal Jatra. Giving daughter to son-in law is Kanya Dan. A "show" is tamasha. Bridegroom at Bride's house is Janti. Walking round the sacred fire is Phera. Marriage tie is Anchal Ghata. Divorce is Sinko Dago or Sinko Pangra.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Chatter-box	kachkachia कचकचे gangania गनगने		
Cheap	sahango, sasto सहंगो सस्तो		
Cheat, to	dhāntnu ढांटनु		lui
	thagnu ठगनु	thagdi	,,
	chhalnu छलनु		
Cheek	gālā गाला		kāmbo
,, , to	gijāunu गिजाउनु	gijdi	gne
Cherry	payān पईयां		
Chess	satrang सतरंज		
Chest	chhāti छाती		ku
Chestnut	pāngrā पाङ्गरा	surka	
Chew, to	chabāunu चबानु	tay	gniy
Chicken	challā चल्ला	gumja	nakai pasi
(small)			
Chicken-pox	kānkarā कांकड़ा		
Chikor	chākhura चाखुरा		
Chief <sup>1</sup>	mukhiā मुखिया		
Chil (kite)	chil चील	mollo	timu
Child	bālakha, ketā, बालख, केटा	lenza maja	kolo
Childless	aputā अपुता		
Children	chhorā, chhori छोरा, छोरी	jujāko	pasipasia
	nāntinā नानतीना		kolmai
Chilli	khursāni खुरसानी		
Chimney	angethī अंगेठी		kota
Chin	chiunro च्युंडो		ka
China	chīn चीन		
(country)			
(substance)	chinī चिनी		
Chips	lobrā लोबरा		
Chisel	chhinā छीना		
Choke, to	asāltnu असाल्टनु		koya
	gānthi thuninu घांटी थुनिनु		
Cholera	haizā हैजा		

<sup>1</sup> Mukhia is a headman. Below him comes the jimwal. The chief (main) road is (Mul' bato).



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Choose, to	chhāntnu छांटनु		
Chum	jori, sangī जोड़ी, संगी	lapha	āgu, tume
Cinnamon	sinkaula सिनकौला dālchini दालचिनी		
Cinder	kharāni खरानी	barap	nebro
Circle	gherā घेरा		
„, to (as a hawk)	māndāl mārnu मन्दल मारनु		
Circumstance	hāl, hālat हाल, हालत		
Civilian (not in army)	dhākre ढाकरे		
Claim	dāwā दावा		
Clan	pad, tar पद, टर		
Clap, to	thapri mārna थपड़ी मारनु		yoglatu
Clasp, medal	dandi डंडी		
Clatter	khatrāng khutrung खतरांग खुतरंग		
Claw	nangrā नंगरा	ārgin	
„ (crab)	sanāsu सुनासु		
Clay	chhiphlo māto छिपलो माटो	ārmetchē jāh	pleba sa
Clean	saphā, chokho सफा, चोखो sugghar सुग्घर		
Clear	sāngulo सांगुलो		
Clench, to	pārnu पारनु		la
Clever	chanākho चनाखो		
Cliff	chuli चुली		
Climate (cool)	shital शीतल		
(hot)	aul औल		
„ (of a place)	hāwā pāni हावा पानी		
Close, to	thunnu थुनु dhāknu ढाकनु	hup	u
Cloth <sup>1</sup>	lugā लुगा	barin	khway

<sup>1</sup> Indian and English clothes with Urdu names are not given. Clothes is Luga (M. Barin; G. Khway). To put on clothes or to wear them is Luga, etc., Launu or Lagaunu (M. Bil; G. ka). To take them off is jhignu.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Cloud	bādal, dhunri बादल, धुंरी		machea
Clove	luwang लवङ्ग		
Clue	thāha थाह		
Clumsy	lothro लोथरो		
Coal	koilā कोइला	migrig	
Coax, to	phakāunu फकाउनु	hum	wha
Cobweb	jālo जालो		
Cock	bhālyā भाल्या		
Cocoanut	golā, naruwal गोला, नरुवल		
Coffin	kaphan कफन		
Coin <sup>1</sup>	shikkā शिक्का		
Cold (adj.)	jāro, chiso जाड़ी, चिसो	jum	ku, niu
(noun)	rugā रुगा		sorma
Collide, to (t)	thokar lagāunu ठोकर लगाउनु		
(i)	thokar lagnu ठोकर लगनु		
Colour	rang रंग		
Comb	kāngiyo कांगियो	sath	prese
Come, to	ānu आनु	rā	kha
Comet	puchhāri tārā पुछ्छड़ी तारा		
Comíc	shwāng, tattā शवांग, टटा	utengia	
Compulsion	kar कर		
Complaint	phirāt फिरात		
Concerning	bāra mā बारा मा		
Condition	hāl, hālat हाल हालत		
Confess, to	kael g. कायल गः		
Confuse, to	ghabrāunu घबराउनु		
	ātinu आंतीनु	atidi	
Contractor	thekidār ठेकादार		
Conquer, to	jitnu जितनु	ju, jitdi	to

(M. do. G. pli). Loincloth (small) is Langoti (or Doti). Loincloth down to knees is Patoka (M. Lapeta ; G. paki). Cloth over shoulder is Galek. Nepalese shirt is Bhoto. Ordinary one is Kurta. Bodice is Cholo. Skirt is Gunio. Blanket worn is Khadi (N. Garbuna). Woman's head cloth, Majetro (M. lurupu). Woman's breast cloth, rumal. Nepalese cloth (material)—ainthaya bhāngro. Nepalese raiment (knotted in front) ghādo.

<sup>1</sup> British Rupee is Kampani (G. Mhoi). Nepalese one (not common) Shikka. Nepalese 8-anna piece is Mohar (old name—Mundra Mole).

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Convict, to	aprādhi thahranu अपराधी ठहरनु		
Cook, a	bhānsi भानसे		
,, to	pakāunu पकाउनु	pin	mi
Cook-house	bhānsagher भानसघर chulo चुलो		
Cooking pots <sup>1</sup>	bhānrā भांड़ा		
Cool	chiso चिसो		nu
Coolie	bharyā भरिया		
Copper	tāmā तामो		kioro
Copy, to	sārnu सारनु	sarish	
(imitate)	nakal pārnu नकल पारनु		
a	nakal नकल		
Cork	birko बिरको		ka
Corn	anāj अनाज	ana	ana
Corner	kunā कुना		
Corns	khīlī खीली		
Corpse	murdā मुर्दा		
Cotton	kapās कपास		
Cough, a	khokī खोकी		piu
Count <sup>2</sup>	gannu गननु	hil	choi
Country	desh देश		
Courage	sāhas, dhiraj साहस, धिरज		
Court-yard	āgan आंगन	ārba	yu
Cousin <sup>3</sup>			
Cover (lid)	dakhan ढकन		

<sup>1</sup> Thāli is a brass round dish. Kadhai is a cauldron. Panio is a large flat spoon ; daru an ordinary spoon. Tauli is a cooking sauce-pan ; batuko or katora, a cup. Bhādu is millet. Tāwa, a flat dish for cooking chipaties on. (M. Kasai).

<sup>2</sup> Numerals are :—Khas. Yota, duita, etc., as Urdu. Magar. Kāt, nis, sum, buli, banga, etc., as Urdu, Gurung (written after noun). Ghri, gni som, pli, nga, tu, ni, pre, ku, chu. Twenty is gnichu, 30 is sonju. Also. "ola" is added—2, gniola, etc. Men often speak of large numbers in multiples of 20, e.g. 85 would be char bisi panch.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Cover, to	chhopnu छोपनु dhāknu ढाकनु	hup	u
Cow	gāi गार्ई	het	mhe
Cow-shed	goth गोठ		prôn
Coward	kāphar काफर		
Cowrie	kaurhī कौड़ी		
Crab	gangathā गंगठा	re	kore
Crack, to	phutnu फुटनु		ti
Cramp, to get	akrinu अकड़ौनु		
Cream	kurāni कुरानौ		
Crease, to	dobriānu दोबराम्रानु		ta
Creep, to	gasari gasari गसरौ गसरीं jānu जानु		
Creeper, a	laharā लहरा		nori
Crime	pāp पाप		
Criminal	aprādhi अपराधी		
Cringe	nidre garnu निद्रे गरनु		
Cripple	lulo लुलो		
Crocodile	guhi, sus गुहि, सुस		
Crooked	bāngo बांगो	goche	kudu
Cross <sup>1</sup>	terchho टेरछो	phennām	peto
Cross-legged	paleti mārera पलेटी मारेर		
Cross-examine	sawāl kāt看 सवाल काटन		
Crow	kāg काग		kawa
Crowbar	sabbal सब्बल		
Crowd, a	jātra जात्रा		
Crown	mukut मुकुट		
Cruel	nithur निथुर		
Crush, to	kuchnu कुचनु	puchi	ple
Cry, to (weep)	runu रुनु	rāp	kro
(call out)	karāunu कराउनु	chiāk	
Cuckoo	kuku कुकु		
Cucumber	kānkro कांकड़ो	gniey	lakai

<sup>1</sup> This means horizontally, at the same level.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Cultivate	kamāunu कमाउनु		
Cultivator	kisāni किसानी		
Cup	batuko बटुको katorā कतोरा	bela	bela
Curl, to	ghumāunu घुमाउनु		
Curly	ghumāyāko घुमायाको ghungari घुंगरी		
Curry	tyun तयुन	met	ta
Curtain	pardā पर्दा		
Custom	rīti, bhāni रीति, भानौ		
Cut, to	kātnu काटनु	chi	tho
Cymbals	manjuri मंजुरी		
DACOIT	dāku डाकु	kusche barmi	yomo mhi
Dagger	sangin, chepsa संगीन, चेपसी		
Dam	bānd बन्द		
Damage	nās नास	dasha	
Dance, to	nāchnu नाचनु	sie	shia
Dancing place	rodi रोदी		
Danger	dār डर		ñi
Darkness	andhyāro अनधयारो	chum	michu
Dasehra	dasyen दस्येन		
Date	bār, tithī बार, तिथी		
Daughter	chhori छोरी	jā	chami
Dawn	ujelo, rāmi ऊजेलो, रामी rumi रूती	gorak, liha	nāga
Day	din दिन		tai
Daytime	diuso दिउंसो	namsin	teba
Dead	mario ko मरयोको	siā	siba
Deaf	bairo बैरो		
Dear (fond)	piyāro प्यारो		
(expensive)	mahngo महंगो		
Death (fig)	kāl काल		
Debt	rin रिण		chake
Debtor	asāmi असाभि		
Deceive, to	dantnu, thagnu ढांटनु, टगनु		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
December <sup>1</sup>	pus पूस		
Decrease, to			
(t)	ghatāunu घटाउनु		
(i)	ghatnu घटनु		
Deep	gairo गैरा	lup	
Deer	mirga मिर्ग		pho
Defile, a	bhanjyāng भनजयांग		
Deformed	kubro कुबडी		
Delay, a	abelā अबेला		
Delight	ānand, bhog आनन्द, भोग		
Dented	kuchio कुचियो		
Descend, to	utranu उतरनु	jhal	toi
(from train, etc.)			
(come down)	tala ānu तल आनु	maklak ra	
Descent	orālo ओरालो	litim	kioro
Desert, to	bhāgnu भागनु	jo	
, a	retilo thaun रेतिलो ठाउँ	balua sa	tamle klo
Deserter	bhagaura भगौड़ा		
Despise, to	hela g. हेला गः		
Destiny	bhāg भाग		
Destitute	hari kangāl हरी कंगाल		
Devil	bhut भूत		
Devotee	bhagat भगत		
Dew	os, sit लोस, सीत		
Dhal	dhāl धाल	techo	paitu
Dhan (grow- ing rice)	dhān धान	chosān	milāh
Diagonally	chhatkvā छटक्या		
Diamond	hirā हिरा		
(jewel)			
(cards)	inta ईंट		
Diarrhoea	chherauti छरौटी		
	pakhāla पखाला		
Dice	pānsā पांसा		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Die, to	marnu, bitnu मरनु, बितनु	si	si
Different	beglai, bhinno वेगलाइ, भीन्नो nolā नोला		
Difficult	asajilo असजिलो		
Difficulty	kathin कठिन		
Dig, to	khannu खननु	ko	ta
Dip, to	chobnu चीबनु	tāk	
Dirt	kasingar कसीगर		
Dirty	phori, mailo फोहरी, मैलो		
Discharge, to take	nām kātnu नाम काटनु	nām chi	mhi ta
Discover, to	pāunu पाउनु	din	yo
Disease	rog रोग		
Disgrace	helā हेला		
Disguise, in	bhes badalera भेस बदलेरा		
Dish	thāli थाली		
Dishonest	chhali, kapti छली, कप्टी		
Dismiss, to (i)	chhutnu छुटनु		
	chhornu छाड़नु	dās	wāti
(t)	chhutāunu छुटाउनु	chhutedi	
Disperse, to (i)	phijāunu फिजाउनु		
(t)	phailānu फैलानु		
Dispute, a	jhagrā झगड़ा		
Distant	tārā ठाड़ा	los	rega
Disturbance	hul, danga हूल, दंगा hāhu हाहु		pañ
Ditch (drain)	kulo कुलो		
(pit)	khālto खालटो		
Divorce, to	chhutāunu छुटाउनु tyāgnu त्यागनु	chhutedi	wāti
Dizziness	ringato रिंगटो		
Dizzy	jiring jiring जिरिङ्ग जिरिङ्ग		
to be	ringāunu रिंगाउनी		
Do, to	garnu गरनु	zāt	la
Doctor	baidhi बैदी		
Doe	murli मुर्ली		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Dog	kukur कुकुर	chui	nagu
Dog (wild)	boānso बोआंसो		
Donkey	gadāh गदाह		
Door	dailo, dhoka दैलो, ढोका	galam	mara ngia
Double	dohoro दोहोरो		
Doubt	sankā संका		
Dove	dhukur ढुकुर		
Down	tala, muntira तल, मुनतिर	māklak	noi
	undho ऊँधो		
Downhill	orālo ओरालो	litim	
Dowry	dāijo दाइजो		
Drain	kulo कुलो		
Draw, to (pull)	tānnu तातनु	tāndi	tāni
Drawer	khopi खोपी		
Drawers	jāngia जांग्या		
„ long (trousers)	suruwāl सुरूवाल		
Dream	sapanā सपना		mohra
Dress	luga, poshāg लुगा, पोशाग	barin	khway
Drink	khānu खानु	ga	to
Drive away, to	dhapāunu धपाउनु	dhabdī	dhabdi
Drizzle	jhimjhime भिमभिमिमे		
Drop, a	thopo थोपो		
Drought	obāno ओबानो		
Drown, to (t)	dubāunu डुबाउनु	thāk	plun
(i)	dubnu, burnu डुबनु	thā	plu buri yā
Drum	tambar तम्बर		
(tomtom)	mādal मादल		mādā
Drunk	mātya ko मात्या को	mora	gne
Drunkard	matwālā मतवाला		
Dry (adj.)	sukyako सुक्याको	chhokche	kāre
, to	sukāunu सुकाउनु	chhok	swon
Duck	hāns हांस		
Dumb	lātā लाटा		
Dung	mal मल		
(human)	gu गू	ben	kli



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Dung (cattle)	gobar गोबर		
Dust	dhulo धुलो		
Dwarf	bāuniā बावन्या		
Dwell, to	rahnū रहनु	mu	ti
Dye, to	rangāunu रङ्गाउनु		
Dysentery	ragatmāsi रगतमासी		sekuntar
EAGLE	hārphori हारफारी		jure
	garul गरूल		
Ear	kān कान	kep	nave
Early	bhyāna भ्यान	gorak	nāga
Earring	mundro मुद्रो		māra
Earth (world)	dunyā दुनिया		
• (substance)	māto माटो	jāh	sā
Earthquake	bhuinchāl भुईचाल		
East	purab पूरब		
Easy	sajilo सजीलो		
Eat	khānu खानु	je	cha
Eaves	balenī बलेनी		
Edge (ground)	cheo छेव		
(knife)	dhār धार		
Edgeways	dhārilo धारीलो		
Eel <sup>1</sup>	bām, rājām बाम, राजबाम		bulanga
	chuchubām चुचुबाम		
Effort	mihnāt मिहनत		
	jatan जतन		
Egg	phul फुल	miru	nake phu
Either, or	yāt yāt यात यात		
Eject, to	phirnu फिरनु	kā	go to
Elbow	kuinā कुईना		kurdung
Elder	jetho जेठे	mizar	tauku
Elephant	hāthi हाथी		
Ember	bhubro भुबरो		
Embrace, to	angāl hālnu अङ्गल हालनु	angal kā	angal chom
Emerge, to	niklnu निकलनु	kew	toi

<sup>1</sup> Rajbam is a large eel, chuchubam a pointed one.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Empty	khāli खाली	murlang	
End, the	khatam, anta खतम, अंत ānkhari आंखरी		
to (i)	saknu सकनु	beg	ka
Endure, to (to suffer)	sahanu सहनु		
Enemy	bairi, satur बैरी, सतुर		
Energy	bal बल		po
Enlist (t)	lāhur mā lāunu लाहुर मा	laur ang rāk	
(i)	lāhur mā āunu ,, ,,	laur ang rā	
Enough !	bhayo भयो	chana	tai
Entangle	aljhnū अलझनु		
Enter, to	pasnu पसनु	paidi	hoi
Entire	sārai सारै		
Entrails	āndrā आन्द्रा	mekhe	karou
Entreat, to	binti garnu बिन्ती गरनु		
Envelope, an	liphāpa लिफापा		
Envy	dāha डाह		
Epidemic	sarnya rog सरन्या रोग		
Erase, to (i)	metnu मेटनु	metdis	miti
(t)	metaunu मेटाउनु		
Erect	thāro ठाड़ी		
Error	bhul भूल		
Escape, to	bachnu बचनु umkanu उमकनु	ji bis	soi —
Escort	paharā पहरा		
Especially	khāsgari खास गरी		
Estate	māl matta मालमत्ता		
Eunuch	khassi खस्मी		singare
Et cetera	ityādi इत्यादि		
Even (conj.)	pani पनी		
Even (adj).	samma सम्म		
Evening	sānjh, beluka सांझ, बेलुका	chhum	gnesa, nāri
Ever	kaile कैले		
Evidence	gawai गवाई		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Evil	pāp पाप		
Ewe	bheri भेड़ी		ku
Exact (emphatic denom.)	twāk टवाक		
Exactly	chain चै		
Examination	intihān इनतिहान		
Examine, to	jāchnu जाचनु		
Except	sewai सेवाइ		
Exchange, to	sāntnu सांटनु	yes	te
Excited	antiyā अंतिया		
Excitement	garbar गरवर		
Excuse	bahānā बहाना		
Executioner	pore पोरै		
Expensive	mahngo महंगो		
Explode	phutnu फुटनु	but	ti
Extinguish	mārnu मारनु	sāt	sa
Eye <sup>1</sup>	ānkhā आंखा	mik	mi
Eye-brow	ānkhī-bhaun आंखीभौं	mik pug	michcha
Eye-lash	parela परेला	michcha	michcha
FACE	anhwār अनव्हार		li
Faeces	jhārā झाड़ा	ben	kli
Faint, to (adj.)	murchhā hunnu मुरच्छा ऊनु		
Fair (just)	sidho, sāncho सीधो सांचो		
(light)	goro गोरो	bahu	tarkya
Fairy	parī परी		
Fall (on ground)	lotnu लोटनु	kor	kura
„ (precipice)	khasnu खसनु	jāl	tay
„ down (as wall)	bhatkanu भतकनु		
False	jhuthā झुठा		
Family	kulkutumb कुलकुटम्ब		

<sup>1</sup> The black round the eye is Gajul.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Famine	anikāl अनीकाल		
Famous	jasilo जलीलो		
Far	tārā टाड़ा	los	rego
Fashion	rīti रीति		
(custom)			
(habit)	bānī बानी		
Fasting	upās उपास		
Fat (adj.)	moto मोटो	desu	choi
(noun)	boso बोसो	mesos	chhi
Fatal (place)	marm मर्म		
Fate	bhāg भाग		
Father	bābu बाबु	bua	āba
Fault	birāun बिराउनु		
„ to make,	birāunu. चाउनु	biradi	biradi
spoil a show			
Favour, to	ruchāunu रुचाउनु	jāk	kho
Fear, to	darnu डरनु	biri	gni
(noun)	trās, dar त्रास, डर		
Feather	pwānkx प्वांख	mikar	piha
February	phāgun फागुन		
Feel, to	chhāmnu छामनु		
„ (as earth-chal	pāunu चाल पाउनु	chāl dīn	
quake)			
Female <sup>1</sup> .	murli मुर्ली		
Fence	bār बाड़		
Ferry	ghāt घाट		
Festival	tewār त्येवार		
Fetter	nel नेल		
Fever	jaru, tāp जरो, ताप		
Few	kamti, thorai कमती, थोड़े		
Fiddle	sārangi सारंगी		
Fife	murali मुरली		
Field	khet खेत	gāra	moro

<sup>1</sup> Of humans, shwashni ; of birds, pothi ; of goats, pathi. Of other animals, murli.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Fig	beru बेडू		
Fight, to	larnu लड़नु	pun	ne
„ (war) <sup>1</sup>	larāi, lām लड़ाई, लाम		
Figure (numeral)	ankha अंख		
Figure (body)	āng, sarīr आङ्ग, सरीर		
Fill, to	bharnu भरनु	ping	pluya
Fin	pakhetā पखेटा		
Find, to	pāunu पाउनु	din	yo
Fine, a (adj.)	dand डण्ड rāmre रामरो	sieche	chiaba
Finger <sup>2</sup>	angulo, aunto अंगुलो, ओंठो		uri
Finger-nail	nang नङ्ग	argin	yoshi
Finish, to	saknu सकनु	biat	kha
	bhyāunu भ्याउनु		
, the	khatam खतम		
Fire	āgo आगो	men	mhe
Fire-fly	junkiri जुनकिड़ी	bamlidu	mitala
Fire-place	chulā चुला		
Fire-wood	dauro दौरो	sing	si
Fish, a <sup>3</sup>	māchhā माछा	dissi	tānga
Fist	mutthi मुट्ठी		
Fit, to	milnu मीलनु	kat	kriya
	atāunu अताउनु	sin	kaiya
(adj.)	tagro, sansa तगड़ो, संसा		
(able)	lāik लाइक		
Flag <sup>4</sup>	jhandi, dhajā झण्डी, धजा		
Flame	jwālā, swālā जवाला, खाला		

<sup>1</sup> Lam is really the road to the war.

<sup>2</sup> Thumb, Fore, Middle, Fourth, Little are Buro, Jetho or Kalmi or Chor, Mailo, Sainlo, Kanchho Aunlo respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Kinds : Asla, long white. Pakheta (lit., fin.), a small fish with a large dorsal fin, which enables it to move very fast. Bhoti (like a rock fish). Budina (large headed). Junge (with whiskers). Godeta (striped). Bagi (has two small horns like thorns). Kuranga ; Shahar (Mahseer).

<sup>4</sup> Dhaja is a small flag on a temple.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Flank	cheo छेव		
Flat	chepto चेपटो	peso	plenze
Flaw	khot खोट		
Flea	upiyā ऊँपया	burchum	tomi
Flesh	shikār, māsū शिकार, मासु	sia	sia
Float, to	bahnu, bagnu बाहनु, बगनु		
Flock, a	bagāl बगाल		
Flood	jalthal, bel जलथल, बेल		
Floor	bhui भुई	ja	sa
Flour	pītho पीठो		pro
Flow, to	bahanu, bagnu बहानु, बगनु		
Flower	phul फुल	sārr	tā
Flute	bānsui बांसुली		
Fly, to			
(as bird)	urnu उड़नु	bur	piriya
(escape)	bhāgnu भागनु	ju, jo	bhāgdi
(insect)	mākha माखा	jima	chiomi
( , small)	jhinga झिङ्गा		
(horse)	dāns डांस		
Foam	gāj, phen गाज, फेन		
Fog	kuhiro कुहिरो	dambu	maseo
Fold, to	dobriānu दोबरयानु		ta
Follow	pachhi 2 jānu पछी २ जानु		
Food	khānā खाना	jeki	chabise
Fool	anāri, murkha अनाड़ी, मुर्ख		
Foot (human)	khuttā खुट्टा	hīl	pahle
(animal)	lāt लात		
Foot-mark or step	pāielo पाइलो		mai
For	lāi, ko lāgi लाई, को लागी		
Force	bal बल		
Ford, to	tarnu तरनु		
, a	janghār जांघार		
Fore-arm	hāth हाथ	hut	yo
Fore-head	kapāl कपाल	tār	kara
	nidhār निधार		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Foreign	pardesh परदेश anyadesh अन्यदेश		
Forest	ban बन		
Forget, to	birsnu विरसनु	miag	siomle ya
Forgive, to	chhimā, māph क्षमा, माफ garnu गरनु		
Forsake, to	chhornu छोड़नु tyāgnu त्यागनु	dās	wāti
Foundation	jag जग		
Fox	lomri लोमड़ी		
„ (blackpine Martin)	molsāpri मोलसाप्री		heku
„ small	phyāunro फ्याउरो		
Freckle	chhoyā छोया		
Frequently	gharī ghari घड़ी, घड़ी		
Free (gratis)	muphtai, tisi मुफते, तिसी	hotane	chalen
Fresh	ālo आलो		
Friday	shukrbār शुक्रवार		
Friend	sangi, jorī संगी, जोड़ी	lapha	āgu-tume
Frighten, to	darāunu डराउनु tarsāunu तरसाउनु	biri	gnig
Frog	bhiāgutā भ्यागुता	rogate	atkou
From	bāta बाट	ing	
Front (adj.)	aghilo अधिलो		
Frost	tusāro तुमारो		
Frown, to	mukh nichornu मुख निचोड़नु	nir ru	sung nichikla
Fruit	phalphul फलफूल		
Full	bhariāko भन्‍याको	pinga	ple
Fun	thattā ठट्टा		
„ , to poke at	thattāunu ठटाउनु	datuph	toy
Funeral	malāmi मलामी		
Fungus (mildew)	dhumsi धुमसी		
Furlough	razā रजा		
Future	āune आउने	rachiu	kowri
Fy	chhi chhi छी छी		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
GAIN	naphā नफा		
Gale	ādhi, bhaunri आधि, भौरी		namur
Gambling	juwā जुवा		
Gaol	jhelkhānā भेलखाना		
Garden	bāri बाड़ी		
Garlic	lasun लसुन	arek	gno
Gate	dhokā ढोका	galam	marangia
Gather, to	batolnu बटोलनु		tun
Gem	lāl, manhi लाल, मणी		
Generous	dātā दाता		
Gentle	bistari बिस्तरि		
Get, to	linu, pāunu लिनु, पाउनु	lā, dīn	ki, yo
Ghee	ghiu घ्यू		chhiku
Ghost	bhut, pret भूत, प्रेत		
Giant	rāshes राशेस		
Giddiness	ringāto रिङगाटो		
Giddy, to be	tauko ringāunu ; टाउकी रिङगाउनु		
	bhāuanau charnu भाउनौ चङनु		
Gift	dān दान		
Giggle	khitkhiti खितखितौ	khitkhiti	khitkhiti
	hansnu हँसनु	ret	nishoo
Ginger	suto, aduwā सुटो, अदुवा		
Girl <sup>1</sup>	chhori, taruni छोरी, तरुनी	lenze māja, chame, ārnam	rime
Give	dinu दिनु	yā	pi
Glad	khushi, ramāyā खुशी, रमाया	maranga	sain
Glass	shisā शिसा		
Glow worm	junkiri जुनकिड़ी	bamlidu	mitala
Glue	gun गून		
Go, to	jānu जानु	an, nung	ya
Goat <sup>2</sup>	bākrā बाकरा	rā	ra
God	prameshwar प्रमेश्वर	bhagwān	bhagwan

<sup>1</sup> The various words are chhori, taruni, chelli, cherana, kanya, kuwari

<sup>2</sup> Mother, big female, ram, young, castrated are mau, patekri, bohkia, patha, kassia respectively.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Goitre	gānrā गांड़ा		
Gold	sun सून	gel	māra
Gong	ghantā घण्टा		
Gonorrhoea	sujāk सूजाक		
Good	rāmro, jāti रामरो, जाती	sieche	chhiaba
„ (moral)	bhalo भलो		yobe
Good-bye	bidā बिदा		
Governor	mukhiā मुख्या jīmwal जिमवाल		
Grain (as corn)	dānā दाना	gera	ro
(weight)	rati रति		
Grand	thulo ठुलो	karāncho	tebe
Grandson, etc. <sup>1</sup>			
Grape	angur अंगुर		
Grass	ghās, jhār घास, भाड़		chhi
„ (spear)	kuro कुरो	ātungia	tinyu
Grateful	guni गुनी		
Grave (noun)	chihān चिहान		chokou
(adj.)	gambhīr गम्भीर		
Graze, to	charāunu चराउनु	archega	cha
Grease	boso बोसो	mesos	chi
Great	thulo ठुलो	karāncho, sum	tebe
Greedy	lobhi लोभी		
Green	hario हरियो	phicho	pingya
Grey	phusro फुसरो	poncho	
Grief	dukha दुख		
Grievance	dukhsukh दुखसुख		
Grind	pinnu पिननु	nug	pre
Ground	bhui, jimi भुई, जिमी	ja	sa
Grow	barhnu बड़नु umranu उमरनु	lung, git	
Grumble	gangan garnu गनगन गरनु		
Guess, to	andāz garnu अन्दाज गरनु		
Guest	pahunu पाहुनो		preme

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Guide, a	aguwā अगुवा		
, to	bāto batāunu बाटो बताउनु		
Guitar	hārmoni, bin हारमोनौ, बौन		
Gulp, to	nilnu निलनु	mel	klo
Gutter	kulo कुलो		
(ground)			
(roof)	donrā डोंडा		
HABIT	bāni, rīti बानी, रीती		
Hag	boksi बोकसी		
Hail	asīnā असीना	jhirlung	tiseo
Hair	raun राँ	chhām	mui (legs, etc.) karra (head)
(moustache)	jungā जुंगा	mur	mora
(Hindu	tupi टुपि		tamu
topknot)			
Halt	ubhīnu, arinu उभीनु, अड़ीनु	tong	rā
Hammer (big)	ghan घन		
(small)	hatoro हतोड़ो		
(of gun)	ghora घोरा		
Hand	hāth हाथ	hūt	yo
Handcuff	hāthkari हाथकड़ी		
Handful	hāthbhari हाथभरी	hutbhari	yotiko
Handwriting	likh, achhar लिख, अछर	rik	pri
Handle, a	benr बेंड़	mimu	u
Hang (t)	jhundāunu झुंडाउनु	chelok	chiu
(i)	jhundnu फुन्डनु		chiuya
(execute)	phansī dunu फांसी दिनु		
Happy	khushi खुशी	marānga	sain
	ramāyo रमायो		
Hard	sāro सारो	jāra	
,, (irksome)	gāro गारो		
Hare	kharāh खराह		
	chaugarah चौगड़ा		
Harlot	pātar, besyā पातर, बेसिया		
Harm	bāni, nās हानी नास	dasha	

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Harvest	bālī बाली		
Hat	topī टोपी		kule
Hate	dāha डाह		
Hatchet	bancharo बनचरो	aruwa	ta
Hatless	murilo मड़िलो		
Haversack	jholi झोली		
„ band on cooly	nāmlo नामलो	biri	tobi
Havoc	nās, hānī नास, हानी	dasha	
Hawk	bāj बाज		
Hay	sukio ghās सुकथो घास	chokche- ghas	karaba chhi
Haze ; heat	tuyānlo तुयांलो		
Head	tāuko, munto टाउको, मुन्टो	tālu	kara
Heap	thupro थुपड़ो		
Hear, to	sunnu सुननु	she	the
Heart	muto मुटो	gin	thi
Hearts (cards)	pān पान		
Heat	ghām घाम		
Heat-rash	ghamārā घमाड़ा		
Heaven	akās, sarga अकास, सरग		mu
Heavy	garungo गरुंगो	lis	liko
Hedge	bār बाड़		
Heel	kurkuchā कुरकुचा		pale ti
Hell	narka नरक		
Help <sup>1</sup>	gohār गोहार		
Hemp	patuwā पटवा		pāta
Hen	pothi पोथि		yoma
Here	yahān यहाँ	ilang	chui
Herb	jāributi जाड़ी बुटी		moi
Herd	bagāl, bathān बगाल, बथान		
Herdsman	gothālā गोठाला		pronde
Hermit, m.f.	māta माता		
Hero	surbīr शूरबीर		
Heron	bagulā बगुला		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3, p. 34.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Hiccough	baruki बारुकी		
Hide, to (t)	lukāunu लुकाउनु	archik	loh
(i)	luknu लुकनु	archi	lo
(noun)	chhālā छाला		tipi, tipli
High	alko अलको	lung	nuba
Highlands <sup>1</sup>	lekh लेख		
Hill	pahār, daurā, पहाड़, डांडा		
(medium)	lekh लेख		ye
(big)	parbat परवत		
(foot of)	kachhār कछार		
Hillside	cheo, pākho चेव, पाखो		
Hind	murli मुड़ली		
Hinder, to	chheknu छेकनु	tun	tundi
Hinge	kabjā कबजा		
Hint	sān सान		
Hip	phirpātā फिरपाटा		
History	sawāi सवाई		
Hit, to	hānnu हाननु	dung	li
		dāthuk	
	hirkānu हिरकानु	sāt, gnāp	
Hither	yeta येटा	ilak	chiu
Hockey	bhukundo भुकुण्डो		
Hoe (1 finger broad)	tikho kuto तिखो कुटो		
(2 fingers)	kuto कुटो		
(4 ,, )	kodālo कोदालो		
(8 ,, )	kodālī कोदाली		
(10 ,, )	pharuwā फड़ुवा		
Hold, to	thāmnū थामनु		
(keep)	rākhnu राखनु		
	samātnu समातनु		
Hole (nature)	dulo डुलो		kuh
,, (made)	chhenr छेंड		
Holi	hori होरी		

<sup>1</sup> Highlander (man who lives in snow) sheshi.

„ (Scotch) Ghāgra, which really means a skirt.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Holiday	chhutti छुट्टी		
Hollow (noun)	khālto खालटो		
(adj.)	dungrā. हुंगरा khokaro खोकरो		
Holy	pabitra पवित्र		
Home	ghar घर	im	thi
Honey	mah मह		kway
„ juice	raś रस	mor	kudu
Honour	mān मान		sain
„ your	tapāin तपाईं		gnio
Hoof	khur खुर		
Hook	angkusyā अङ्गकुस्या		
„ fish	balsi बलसी		
Hookah (wood)	bānse बांसे		
Hop, to	uphārnu उफारनु	phorju	uphridi
Hope	āsra āshā आसरा, आशा		
Horn	sing सिङ्ग	mirang	ru
Hornbill (bird)	dhanês धनेस		
Hornet (small)	aringāl अरीङ्गल	aregun	chikru
(big)	bachhiu बच्चू		
Horse	ghorā घोड़ा		
Horsefly	dāns डांस		
Host	niuto dine निउतो दिन्य		
Hot (water)	tāto तातो	khānche	tāwe
(day)	niāno, ghām न्यानो, घाम	jāl	toi
Hour	ghantā घन्टा		
House	ghar घर	im	thi
Hover, to	nāchnu नाचनु thirnu थिरनु	shi	shie
How	kasto, kasari कस्तो कसरी	kuncho	khai, kada
„ much	kati कती	kurik	kati
Howl <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> To howl as an animal is kārāunu. To weep is runu.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Huddled up	khutruka खुतरुक		
Hug, to	chhāti mā lagāunu छाती मा लगाउनु		
Huldi (turmeric)	besār बेसार		
Hunchback	kubro कुबड़ो		
Hungry	bhukh lāgiā ko भुख लागया को	tukresia rangsia	phokre
Hurricane	ādhi bhaunri आधि भौरी		
Husband	lognia लोगने	linja	piu
Husbandman	kisāni किसानी kheti garne खेती गरने		
Hut	jhupro झुपड़ो		
Hyaena	bhāpsilā भापसीला		plousiala
I	m म	ngā	ngā
Ice	hiun हिऊं		
Idea	bichār बिचार		
Idiot	murhka मुख		
Idleness	alchhi अलछि		ple
Idol	murti मुर्ती		
If	bhanedekhin भनेदेखिन	pranta	
Ignorant	ghāmar, murkha घामड़, मुख		
Ill	birāmi बिरामी	chāh (to be)	nā
Immoral	pāpi, dust पापी, दुस्ट kapāsi कपासी		
Impertinence	gustāki गुस्ताकी		
In	mā मा	ang	ra
Including	samet समेत		
Increase, to (t)	barhāunu बड़ाउनु	karānk	
(i)	barhnu बड़नु	lung	
Indian (adj.)	desi देसी		
Infant	nāni, bālak नानी, बालक		kolo
Inject, to	khopāunu खोपाउनु bhed g. भेद गः	khopdi	khopdi
Ink	masi मसी		
Inn	powā, bhatti पोवा, भट्टी		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Inoculate, to	khopāunu खोपाउनु	khopdi	khopdi
Insect	kirā किड़ा	du	māja
Inside	bhitra भित्र		
Insolent	shekhi शेखी abhimāni अभीमानी		
Instead of	badlā mā बदला मा		
Intelligent	chalāk चलाक		
Intentionally	jānībujhera जानीबुझेर		
Interest (money)	biāz ब्याज		
In vain	suddai सुदैइ	hotane	chalan
Iron	phalām फलाम		pwa
Island	tāpu टापू		
Itch, to	chilāunu चिलाउनु	oso	kiye
, the	luto लुतो		
Ivory	hāthi ko dānt हाथीकोदात	hathi sia	hathi sa
JACKAL	siāl स्याल	silā	
January <sup>1</sup>	māgh माघ		
Jar	bhāro, gharā भाड़ो, घड़ा		
" Janr " <sup>2</sup>	jānr जांड़	hān	pāh
,, (strained)	janr ko jol जाड़ को जोल	hana midi	pāh kiku
Javelin	bhālā भाला		
Jaw	bāngaro बांगरो		
Jay	tewa chara तेवा चड़ो		
Jealous	dāhi डाही		
Jewel	gahanā गहना		
Jew's harp	māchungi माचुंगी		
Join, to	jornu जोइनु		
Joke	hansi thattā हांसी ठट्टा		
Joy	ānand, bhog आनन्द, भोग		
Judge, to	nisāphi g. निसाफी गः		
, a	nisāph निसाफ		
Juice	ras, jol रस, जोल		kudu

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> A drink made out of rice.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
July <sup>1</sup>	sāwan साबन		
Jump, up	uphrinu उफडीन	uphridi	
, over	phāl kātnu फालकाटनु	phāl chi	phal tho
, down		phal kā	
June <sup>1</sup>	asār असाङ		
Jungle	ban बन		
Just (adj.)	sidho, sancho सीधो, सांचो		
(adv.)	bharkar, aile भरकर, अइले	chahān inang	toka
KALASI	pīpā पीपा		
Keen	tez तेज		
Keep, to	rākhnu राखनु	dā	the
(maintain)	pālnu पालनु	kok	wai
Kernel	gudi गुदी		
Kerosine	matti ko tel मट्टीको तेल		
Kettle	bhaddu, ketli भड्डू, केतली		
Key	chābi चाबी		
Kick, to	khuttā le hānnu खुट्टा ले हानु	hil e dathuk	
	lāt le hirkāunu लात ले हिरकाउनु		
Kid	pāthi पाठी		
Kidney	mirgula मिरगुला		
Kind (noun)	kisam किसम		
(adj.)	dayā दया		
King	rājā राजा		murū
Kiss, to	moai khānu मोआइ खानु	moai je	moai cha
Kitchen	bhānse ghar भानसे घर		
Kite	chil चील	mollo	
Knave	thag, kapti ठग, कप्टी		
(cards)	gulām गुलाम		
Knead, to	muchhnu मुछनु	jhaumki	
Knee	ghunrā घुंङ्रा	chīga	
Kneecap	pāngrā पांगरा		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Knife (pen)	chāku चाकु		
„ (on kukri)	kardā कर्द	dung, sāt	
Knock, to	hānnu हाननु	dāthuk	
„ down	lotāunu लोटाउनु	korak	koreya
„ „ (house, etc.)	bhatkāunu भतकाउनु		
Knot	gāntho गांठो		
Know, to	jānnu जाननु	war	rā
„ how to	dornu दोरनु		
Knowledge	thāha, sankā थाह, संक bidhyā बिद्या		
Knuckle	gāntho गांठा		
LABOUR	kāj, kām काज, काम	zātke	ke
Laces	tanā तना		
Ladder <sup>1</sup>	lisnu, sirhī लिसनु, सीड़ी		
Lake	talāu, tāl तलाउ, ताल		
Lame	dunro डुंरो		
Lamentation	bilāp बिलाप		
Lamp	bati बती		
„ (small)	diwo दिवो		
earthenware)			
Lance Naick	piut पिउट		
Land(not sea)	jamin जमिन	ja	• sa
(country)	desh देश		
Landslip	paīro पैरो		tui
Language	kurā कुरा		ta
Languor	dheruwā डेडुवा		
Lap	kākh काख	ku	kona
Large	thulo ठुलो	karāncho, sum	tebe
Lark (bird)	kurang kurang कुरङ्ग कुरङ्ग chara चरा		
Last	ākhiri आंखिरी pachhillo पछिल्लो	nunlak	lilili

<sup>1</sup> Lisno is wooden ladder. Bharyang are stone steps.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Last, to	rahnu रहनु		
Late	dhilo दिलो		liyai
Lately	hālko हालको		
	āja bholī आज भोली	chining pihin	tinya pana
Laugh, to	hānsnu हांसनु	ret	nisheo
„ at	gijāunu गिजाउनु		
	khishāunu खिशाउनु		
Law	ain ऐन		
Laziness	alchhi अलछि		ple
Lead, <sup>1</sup> to	doryāunu डोरआउन		
(noun)	sīsā सीसा		
Leaf	pāt पात	lā	lā
Leak, to	chunu चुनु	jur	chai
Lean, to	ārish lagaunu अडीश लगाउनु	ārish ledi	
over, to	dhalkanu धकलनु		
	jhuknu झुकनु		
(adj.)	dublo दुबलो	rut	che
Learn, to	siknu सिकनु	pāh	lo
Leather	chhālā छाला		tīpi
Leech	juko जुको	lawat	tipy
Left (adj.)	debro देवरो		
Leg	khuttā खुट्टा	hīl	pale
Legend	sawāi सवाई		
Leisure	phursat फुरसत		
Lemon	amilo अलिलो	bīr	kiu
Lend, to	rin dinu रिण दिनु	rin yā	chake pi
Leopard	chituwa चितुवा		cheto
Leper	kori कोडी		
Less <sup>2</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, to lead along by the hand, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Hindustani kamti can be used. To become less is ghātnn (घटनु) M Tun. To make less is ghātaunu ; The Battalion less one company—Battaion yota Kumpani chorira.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Lesson	arthi अर्थी		
Let, to	dinu दिनु	ya	pi
Letter (post)	chittī चिट्ठी		
(writing)	achchar अच्चर		
Level	samma, chepto सम्म, चेपटो		
Lick, to	chātnu चाटनु	lāk	le
Lid	dhakkan ढक्कन		ka
Lie, a	dhāntkurā ढांटकूरा		
, to	dhāntnu ढांटनु		lu
down, to	sutnu सुतनु	mis	ro
Life	jyān ज्यान		
Light, to (t)	bālnu बालनु	mot	mara
(i)	jalnu जलनु	jur	lui
„ (not dark)	ujyālo उज्यालो	tianche	
“ (not heavy)	halungo हलुंगो	kiāngche	yoi
Lightning	bijli बिजली		
Like (adj.)	jasto जस्तो	dinchu	miôn
, to	ruchāunu रुचाउनु	jāk	ko
Lily	kamal to phul कमल को फुल	kamali sarr	kamala ta
Lime	kamero कमेरो		
Limp, to	khuchyāng (2) खच्यांग(२)		
	garnu रगनु		
Lion	sher शेर		
Linseed	alsi अलसी		
Link	sikrī सिकरी		
Lip	onth ओंठ	burlin	mode
Litter	kasingar कसींगर		
Little	siāno स्यानो	mārchu	cheoba
Live, to			
(dwell)	basnu, rahnu बसनु, रहनु	mu	ti
(alive)	jiunu जिउनु		so
Liver	kalejo कलेजो	migin	nāno
Lizard	chhepāro छेपाड़ा		
Load	bhār, kumlo भार, कुमलो		te
Loan	rin रिण		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR .	GURUNG
Lock	tālā ताला		
Locust	salau सलौ		tiri
Log	muro मुड़ो		
Loin-cloth	langothī, dhotī लंगोठी, धोती		phāsu
Lqins	chutar चूतड़		maisi
Lonely	ekelai एकलै	millikāt	ghri
Long	lāmō लामो	lotsa	ringi
Look, to	hernu हेरनु	dāng, ons	neo
for, to	khojnu खोजनु	pā	māya
Loop	ghero घेरो		
Loose (adj.)	khokalo खोकलो		kholekhole
to (unra- vel)	phuskāunu फुसकाउनु	phorsāk	pla
(let go)	chhornu छोड़नु	dās	wāti
Lose, to	harāunu हराउनु	māt	mā
Loss	hāni, nās हानी, नास	dasha	
Lost, to get <sup>1</sup>	metnu मेटनु		
Loud	charko चरको		
Louse	jumrā जुमड़ा	sik (of head) geres (of body)	shie
Love	priti, māyā, प्रीति, माया prem, tith प्रेम, तीथ		
Low (adv.)	tala, undho तल, उन्धो	māklāk	maye kiro
(adj.)	hocho होचो	tunche	mawale
Luck	bhāg भाग		
Lucky	bhāgemān भाग्यमान		
Luke-warm	mantāto मनतातो		
Lump	dallo डल्लो		
Lung	phokso फोकसो		kloba
MAD	jhallā झल्ला		
Maiden	taruni तरुनी	ārnam	rime

<sup>1</sup> This is in the sense of disappearing, e. g. as the wake of a ship disappears.

To get lost (lose one's way) is bāto biraunu.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Maimed	khurundo- खुरुन्डो ghāyal bhāyāko घायल भायाको		
Main (adj.)	mul मूल		
Maize	makāi मकाई		
Make, to	banaunu garnu बनाउनु गरनु	khās, zāt	la
bed	bichhāunu बिछाउनु	tāng	ti
noise	hallā garnu हल्ला गरनु		
Male <sup>1</sup>	jhānk भांक		
Mallet	munagro मुंगरो		
Man	mānchha, jana मानछ, जना mānis मानिस	bhurmi	mhi
Mango	ām आम	satak	
Mangy	khailyā खुइल्या		
Manhood	ādhabāins आधाबाइसं		
Manner	parkār, riti परकार, रीति		
Manure	mal मल	ben	
Many	dheri, sāsti धेरै, सस्ती		ley
March, to (month) <sup>2</sup>	hitnu हिटनु chait चैत	wān	yā
Mare	ghori घोड़ी		
Mark	chino चिनो		
Market	bazār बजार		
Marmot	pia प्या		
Marry, to	biāh garnu ब्याह गरनु	biah zāt	biah la
Mars (planet)	mangal मङ्गल		
Marsh	dhāp, shimshār धाप, शिमशार		
Marvelous	gajab गजब		
Master	guru गुरु		
Mat	māndro मान्द्रो		peho
Match	diyāsalāi दियासलाई		
Matter (pus)	pip पिप	mā	noho

<sup>1</sup> Of birds, Bhalya. Goats, Bhokya and Khassia. Human, Lognia Chhoro. Of others, Jhank.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Mattress	tosak, gadda तोसके, गद्दा		
May <sup>1</sup>	jeth जेठ		
Measles	dādura दादुरा		
Meaning	artha अर्थ		
Meat	shikār, māsu शिकार, मासु	sia	se
Medicine	okhadi ओषदी	usah	moi
Meek	sudu सुदो		
Meet, to	bhetnu भेटनु	dūp	to
	phela pārnu फेला पारनु		
Melon	kharbhujā खरभुजा		
Melt, to	galnu गलनु	galish	galiy
Mend (patch)	tālnu टालनु		
Mercy	chhimā छीमा		
Metal	dhātu धातु		
Meteor	phutne tārā फुटने तारा		
Micturate, to	mutnu सुतनु	rosh ka	ku toy
Midday <sup>2</sup>	madhyān मध्यान	numshin	
	dopahar दोपहार		
Midnight	ādhārāt आधारात		adhamisa
Middle	mājh माझ		
Mildew	sinduri rog सिन्दुरी रोग		
	dhumsi धुमसी		
Milk, butter	mahi मही		
Milk	dudh दुध	gnie	
„ sour, curd	dahi दही		
Mill (water)	ghatta घट्ट		
Millet	bhadu भदु	kasāunri	
Mina (bird)	dangre, sāru दाङ्गरे सारु		
Minal	dāphe डाफे		
Mind, the	man मन		
„ to	dhanda mānnu डन्डा माननु		
Mine, a	khāni खानी		
„ (explo- sive)	surung सुरंग		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 31-32.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Miscarry, to	tuhinu तुहिनु	lo	
Miser	sum सुम		
Mist	kuhiro कुहिरो		machoo
Mistake	bhul भूल		
Mistress (chief)	mukhiāni सुखयानी		
Mole (animal)	chhuchundro छुचुन्दरो		
(body)	kothi कोठी		
Moment	chhin छिन		
Monday	sombār सोम्बार		
Mongoose	niolo musā न्योलो सुमा		
Monkey	bānar, lāku बानर, लाकु		timu
,, (large)	dheruwā डेड़वा		sobargi
Month	mahinā महिना		
Moon <sup>1</sup>	jun जून	geaut	lāngi
Moral (adj.)	tapāsi तपासी		
Morning <sup>2</sup>	bhiyāna भ्यान	gorak	nāka
Mortar	bajralep बजरलेप		
Mosque	masjid मसजिद		
Mosquito	lāmkhutyā लामखुया		
Moss	jhyāu झ्याऊ		
Moth	putli पुतली		tāmlo
Mother <sup>3</sup>	āmā आमा	boya, me	ama
Mould, a	sāncho सांचो		
Mountain	parbāt, lekh परबत, लेख		
Mouse	musā मुसा	biu	namu
Moustache	jungā जुंगा	mur	mora
Mouth	mukh मुख	nir	sun
Move, to (t)	sārnu सारनु		sare
(i)	hitnu हिटनु	wān	prā
Much	dhere धेरै		ley
Mud	hilo हिलो		

<sup>1</sup> In high-flown language Chandra ; New Moon is Aunsi jun. Full Moon is Purānio jun.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 31-32.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Mulberry	kimu किमू		
Mule	khachchar खच्चर		
Multiply, to	gunnā gunnu गुन्ना गुन्नु gunnu गुन्नु		
Mumps	hānre हाँइ		
Murmur	gangan गनगन		
Muscle	nasā नसा		cha
Mushroom	chyāu च्याऊ	mugan	chyapo
Music <sup>1</sup>	gīt, rāg गीत, राग	ling	kwī
Musk	kasturī कस्तूरी		
„ deer	kasturā कस्तूरा		
„ pod	binā बिना		
Mustard	rāi राई		
Mutiny	balwā, gadr बल्वा, गदर		
Muzzle	mohri मोहरी		
NAICK	amaldār अमलदार		
Nail (finger)	nang नङ्ग	ārgin	yoshi
(iron)	preg, kil प्रेग, कील		
Naked	nāngo नांगो		
Name	nām, nāun नाम, नाऊं	ārmin	mi
Nape	ghichrā घिचरा		kare
Narrow	sānguro सांगुड़ो		
Navel	nāito नाइटो	pere	pade
Near	nir, najīk निर, नजीक	kherap	gnār
Necessary,			
to be	chāinnu चाहिनु	chaidis	chaidi
Neck	ghānti घांटी	dunga	orko
„ back of	ghuchuk घुचुक		kare
Necklace	mālā माला		
Needle	siyo सियो	ārcha	ta
Neighbour	chhimeki छिमेकी		

<sup>1</sup> Tune is bhākhā or rāg . A song is gīt. First line phet, second line tuppa.

Instruments. Mādel—a tomtom; dhol—big drum. Manjun—cymbals. Bansuli—flute. Machungi—Jew's harp. Morali—pipe (made from hookah bowl). Sarangi—fiddle. Harmoni—guitar.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MĀGAR	GURUNG
Nephew <sup>1</sup>	bhatijā भतीजा	bhānza	
Nerve	nasā नसा		
Nervous	harbar, ātine हड़बड़, आतीने		
Nest	gunr गूँड़	min	chôn
Net	jāl जाल		
Nettle	sisno सिसनो	gio	polo
Never	kaile ne कैले ने	ma sien	
New	nayā, naulā नया, नौला (different)	minam	
Next <sup>2</sup>	ārko आरको		
Nice	nakali नकुलो		
Niece <sup>1</sup>			
Night	rāt रात	nabi	mīsa
Nip, to	chimātnu चिमाटनु	chilik	
off, to	chunrnu चुंङनु		
Nod (in sleep)	jhulnu झुलनु		
Noise	sabd, hallā सब्द, हल्ला	ot	
N. C. O.	hudedār हुदेदार		
North	utar उत्तर		
Nose	nāk नाक	nā	nā
Nose-ring			
(centre)	bulāki, mundro बुलाकी, मुन्द्रो		
,, (outside)	phulī फूली		
Nostril	nāk ko dulo नाक को दुलो		
November <sup>3</sup>	mangsīr मङ्गसीर		
Now	aile, bharkar ऐले, भरकर	inang, chahān	toka
Numb, to be	kakrinu ककरीनु		
(adj.)	kakrio ककरीयो		
Nut	badām बदाम		
(betel)	pān पान		
(chewing)	supāri सुपारी		
Nutmeg	jāiphul जाइफल		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

<sup>2</sup> "The man next Ranbir"—"Ranbir ko chheo ko manchha."

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
OAK	bānj ko rukh बांज को रुख		
Oar	gabana गबना		
Oat	jau जौ		
Oath	kiriā किरिया		
Obey, to	mānnu माननु		
Obligation	kar कर		
Oblique	chhatkyā छटक्या		
Obscene	phohri फोहरी		
„ (of talk) used by women	nanāuli नानउली		
Obstinate	magro मगरो		
October <sup>1</sup>	kārtik कार्तिक		
Odd	amel अमेल		
Odour (good)	bāsin बसिन		thāh
(bad)	gandha गन्ध		
Often	ghari ghari घड़ी घड़ी		
Oil	tel तेल	siri	chhiku
Ointment	mallam मल्लम		
Old	‘buro (people) बुढो purāno (things) पुरानो		
„ (worn out, of people)	thotro थोतरो		
Omen	sagun सगुन		
On	mā, māthī मा, माथी	ang	
Once	ekpaltā एकपल्टा	katpalta	palta ghri
Onion	piāz पियाज		
One-eyed	kānā काना		
Only	mātraī मात्रे		
Open, to	ugharnu उधड़नु	pno	to, phai
Opinion	mato मतो		
Opium	aphīm अफीम		
Opportunity	maukā मौका belā बेला		
Opposite	pāri, sāmne पारी, सामने	parlag	kyanja

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Or	yā या		
Orange	santalā सुनतला		
„ pig	kesara केसरा		
Order, to	arhānu अरहानु		
„ an	agyan, āin आज्ञा, आज्ञ		
„ to put in	thankiāunu थनक्याउनु		
Ornament	gahanā गहना		
Orphan	tuhura, dāto दुहरा, दातो		
Other	ārko अरको	phoko	
Outstrip, to	uchhinu उछिनु	rit	tô
Oval	lāmchhe लामछे		
Oven	agenā अगेना		koda
Over (prep.)	māthi माथी	dhenām	taye
(finished)	bhaisakio भाइसक्यो	bhyatta	khai
	bhyāyo भयायो		
Owl	lātā chara लाटा चरा		lumbra
Own (adj.)	aphnu अफनु	mino	rose
Owner	dhani धनी		ploba
PACK (cards)	tās तास		
to	thankiaunu थनक्याउनु		
Packet	puntro पुन्तरो		
Pad, a	gaddā गद्दा		
Page	patrā पत्रा		
Pail (wooden)	theko ठेको		
Pain -	dukh दुख		
Paint, to	rangāunu रंगाउनु		
Pair	jorā जोड़ा		
Palace	rājmahal राजमहल		
Palm (tree)	tār ko rukh ताड को रुख		
(hand)	hathkelo हथकेलो	hutpiak	yopla
Pane	aenā ऐना		
Panther	chituwā चितुवा		cheto
Paper	kāgaj कगज		
Parade	kawāj कवाज		
Paralysis	bān बान		
Pardon	māph माफ		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Parents	āmābābu आमाबाबु		
Parrot	shugā शुगा		
Part	bhāg भाग		
Particular	khās खास		
Partner	sangi संगी	lapha	āgu
Partridge	titrā तितरा	chāmre	tendre
Party	tolī टोली		
Pass, to (away)	bitnu, marnu बितनु मरनु	shi	shiy
(time)	kātnu काटनु	chi	to
(outstrip)	uchhinu उछिनु		
(by)	bāto jānu बाटो जानु		
, a (permit)	purza पुर्जा		
(mountain)	ghānti घांटी		
Past	biteko बितेको		
Paste	lei लेइ		
Pasture	kharka खरक		
Patch, to	tālñu टालनु		
Path	gorento or chor bāto गोरेंटो या चोर बाटो	dahar ; gorento lām	gorento kyya
Pathan	wākhlyā वाखल्या		
Patience	dhiraj धिरज		
Patwari	mukhiā मुखिया		
Pause, to	parkhānu परखनु	rung	pre
Paw	panjā पन्जा	hut	uri
Pay, to	tirnu तिरनु		
(noun)	talab, tanakā तलब, तनखा		
Pea	kerāu केराउ		
Peace	sunsān, sukh सुनसान, सुख mel मेल larāi na bhaya ko belā लडाई न भाको बेला		
Peach	āru आरू	gurli	kolo
Peacock	majur मजूर		
Peak	tiptī टीपडौ		
Pear	nāspāti नासपाती		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pearl	moti मोती		
Peg	kīla कीला		
Pen	kalam कलम		
Pencil	pinsil पिनसिल		
Penknife	chakku चक्कु		
People	mānchheharu मानछेहरू		
Pepper	golmirich गोलमिरीच		
,, red	khursānī खुरसानी		
Per cent	sekarā pachhī सेकड़ा पछी		
Perhaps	sāhit, kunnī सायत, कुन्नी		
Personality	mohani मोहनी		
Perspiration	pasinā पसीना	namchus	cheba
Persuade, to	phakāunu फकाउनु	hum	wha
Petal	phul ko pat फूल को पात		
Petition	binti बिन्ती		
Phlegm, nasal	sigān सीगान	nā	nā
Physical drill	akhārā अखाड़ा		
Pick, to	tipnu टिपनु	dhum	tu
,, a	gainti गैंती		
Picture	taswir तसवीर		
Piebald	chhirbiryā छिरविरया		
Pierce, to	chhernu छेरनु	khoak	to
Pig (tame)	sungar सुंगर	wāk	tili
(wild)	banel बनेल		to
Pigeon (tame)	parewā परेवा		
(wild)	malewa मलेवा		
(,, big)	bajewa बजेवा		
(green)	halisa हलैसा		kuga
Pillar	khambā खम्बा		
Pillow	sirān सिरान		kreku
Pimple			
(big) (boil)	khatirā खटीरा	ma	po
(small)	phokā, bibrā फोका बिबरा		
	dandiphur डन्डी फौर		
(black)	kothī कोठी		
Pinch	chimātanu चिमाटनु	chimtili	

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pincers (crab)	sanāsu सुनासु		
Pine, a	sallā ko rukh सल्ला को रुख		
Pineapple	kāble kuthan काब्ले कुथन		
Pine martin	molsāpri मोलसाप्री		
Pipe	nalā, nali नला, नली,		
(musical)	moralī मोरली		
Pit	khālto खालटो		
Pitcher	gharā, ghailā घड़ा, घैला	kunra	kunra
Pity	chhimā, dayā छीमा, दया		
Place, a	thāun ठाँऊ		klo
(good cool)	shital शीतल		
(bad hot)	aul औल		
, to	rākhnu राखनु	dā	the
Plague	putke rog पुठ के रोग		
Plains, the	des ; mādes̄h देस, मादेश		
Plan	yukti युक्ति		
Plane, to	tāchhnu ताछनु	jiak	chā
Plank	phalek फल्याक		
Plant	biruwā बिरुवा		
, to	ropnu, gārnu रोपनु, गाड़नु	chäg	ri
Play, to	khelnu खेलनु	ges	klo
Pleasant	ramāilo रमाइलो		
Please, to	ramāunu रमाउनु	marang	sain
Pleased	ramāyo रमाथो	marānga	saiñ tai
Pleasure	ānand, bhog आनन्द, भोग		
Plot	yukti युक्ति		
Plough, a	halo हलो	har	
, to	halobāunu हलोबाउनु	sil	
	jotnu जोतनु		
Pluck, to	tipnu टिपनु	dhum	to
Pluck (noun)	dhiraj धिरज		
Plum	ālubokhrā आलुबोखरा		
Pocket	khalti खलती		
Pod	bālā बाला		
Poison	bikh बिष		nari
Poisonous	bisālu बिषालु		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Poke, to	chhāmchhum, g. छामछुम ग		
Pole	danda डंडा		
„ (for carrying tigers, etc.)	nol नोल		
Polite	sushil सूशील		
Pomegranate	dārim दाड़िम		
Pond	pokhari पोखरी		
Pony	tato टटो		
Pool	rah रह		
Poor	kangāli कंगाली nirdhani निर्धनी		
Porcupine	dumsi दुमसी		tosi
Possible	hosakne हो सकने		
Post (mail)	dāk डाक		
„ (stick)	shito शितो		
„ (be posted)	theknu ठेकनु		
Pot (earth)	hānri हांडी		pu
„ (brass and spout)	garuwā गडुवा		
Potato	ālu आलु		
Pour, to	jhānu भाडनु		
Power	bal बल		
Powerful	balio बलिवो		
Powder	dhulo धुलो		
Precipice	bhir भीर		pro
Pregnant	bhāri jyan भारी ज्यान gārbh गर्भ	tuk bumli	pho noimo
Present, a (adj.)	dān दान hāzir हाजिर		
Press, to (down)	khāndnu खांदनु		
(print)	chhāpnu छापनु		ple
(squeeze)	ninchornu निचोडनु		chura
(in crowd)	ghachcha dinu घच्चा दिनु antiāunu अत्याउनु	dus antidi	kaya anti



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pretend, to	nuin g. न्युंग ग bahānā g. बहाना ग		
Pretty	rāmro रामरो	sieche	chhiaba
Prey	airi अइरी		po
Price	dām दाम		se
Prick, to	ghochnu घोचनु	khowāk	malo
Pride	mijāt मिजात		
Prince	rajkumār राजकुमार rāja ko chchoro राजा को छोरी	raje mija	murai cha
Princess	rājcumāri राजकुमारी		murai chami
Print, to	chhāpnu छापनु		ple
Private	gupt गुप्त		
Procession	melā मेला		
Profession	beopār ब्योपार		
Profit	naphā नफा		
Promise, to	bāchā garnu बाचा गरनु		
Proof	pramān प्रमाण		
Protect (keep unharmed)	jogāunu जोगाउनु		
Proud	ghamandī घमन्डी		
Provision	sāmal सामल		
Pull, to	tānnu ताननु	tāndi	
down, to	bhatkāunu भतकाउनु	bhāta	
Pulse	nāri नाडी		cha
Pumpkin	lauki लौकी		
Punishment	dand, sazā दंड, सजा		
Pure	sudo, nirmal सुदो, निरमल		
Purge, to	jhāra phirnu ; झाड़ फिरनु		
	hognu होगनु	penka	kli to
,, , a	julap जुलाप		
Purple	baijni बैजनी		
Purpose <sup>1</sup>	mansa मन्सा		

<sup>1</sup> " He did it on purpose "—" U le jane bhujera gario."



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pursue, to	pachhi pachhi jānu पछी र जानु	nuning	lilililiya
Push, to	ghachyā dinu घच्चा दिनु	dus	kay
Put, to	rākhnu राखनु	dā	the
, on	lagāunu लगाउनु	bil	ke
, out	mārnu मारनु	sāt	sai
QUAIL, A	bater बटेर		
Quarrel, a	jhagrā झगडा		
Queen	rāni रानी		
Queer	anautho अनौटो		
Quench, to	bujhānu बुझानु	sāt	sai
Question	sawāl सवाल		
Quick	chānri, chhito चांडै छिटो		
Quill	pwānkh प्वांख	mikar	peh
Quiver	dhongro ढोंग्रो		
Quoit	chakkar चक्कर		
RACE	bāzi बाजी		
Rafter	karang करङ्ग		
Rag	jhumro, luttā भुमरो, लट्टा		
Ragged (in rags)	thāngne थांगने		
Railway-line	rail ko lig रेल को लिग		
Rain, to	barsanu बरसनु		na yu
Rains, the	barkhā बर्षा		
Rainbow	indreni इन्द्रयानी		
Raise, to	uthāunu उठाउनु	sotāk	re
Ram, to	pitnu पिठनु	dātup	do
, a	bokya, sānde बोक्या, सांडे		
Ramrod	gaj गज		
Rank	darjā दर्जा		
Raspberry	aisālu ऐसालु	digāse	pala
Rat	musā मुसा	biu	namu
Rate	bhau भाव		
Ration	rasad रसद		
Raw	kācho काचो	mībil	siu
Read	parnu पढ़नु	parish	khe, pardi

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Ready	tayār तयार		
Real	khās खास		
Reap, to	kātnu काटनु	chi	to
Rebuke, to	dhamkānu धमकानु hakānu हकानु		
Receive, to	pāunu पाउनु	din	yo
Recognise	chinnu चिननु		
Recruit	rangrut रंगरुट		
Recruiting	galla गल्ला		
Red	rāto रातो	geche	wālkia
Reflection	chhāyā छाया		
Refuse, the	kasingar कसींगर		
Regularly	barābar बराबर		
Reign, to	rāj garnu राज गरनु		
Relief	badalī बदली		
Religion	dharm धरम		
Remain	rahnū रहनु parkhanu परखनु	mu, rung	ti
Remainder	ubryāko उबरयाको		gne
Remember	samjhanu समझनु		
Remind	sāmjhāunu समझाउनु		lo
Remove	lejāunu लेजाउनु sārnū सारनु	āl, sārđi	boya
Rent	bhārā, kirāya भाड़ा, किराया		
Repair	sudhārnū सुधारनु		
Repent	pachhtāunu पछतानु		
Reproof	dhamki धमकी		
Request	bintī बिन्ती		
Resolve	thaharānu ठहरानु āntnu आंटनु		
Respectable	sajjan सज्जन mānwālo मानबालो		
Responsible	jimāwāri जिमावारी		
, to be	utara dinu उत्तरादिनु		
Rest, to (t).	bisāunu बिसाउनु		
Result	phal फल		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Return (go)	pharkera janu फरकेरजानु		
(come)	pharki ānu फरकी आनु	leisma ra	
Revenge	paltò पलटो		
Rhinoceros	gainra गैंडा		shon
Rhodedendron	guruwans गुरूवांस		pora
Rib	kokha, karang कोखा, करङ्ग		
Rice (cooked)	bhāt भात	chho	koin
(raw)	chāwal चावल	chhuru	si
(parched)	chiurā चिऊड़ा		
(growing)	dhān धान	chhosān	malāh
Rich	dhani धनी		
Riches	dhan धन		mui
Riddle	ahān अहान		
Ridge (hill)	dānrā डांड़ा		
Right			
(not left)	dāhinā दाहीना	dorche	kelo
(not wrong)	thik ठीक		
Ring, to	bajaunu बजाउनु	gn	rā
(finger)	aunti, mundra अउन्टी, मुंद्रा		chia
Nose and ear rings see under nose and ear.			
Ripe	pākyāko पाक्याको	mina	mih
Ripen	paknu, phulnu पाकनु, फुलनु	wāt	sār
Rise, to	uthnu उठनु	so	re
River	gangā गंगा		
Road	bāto बाटो	lām	kyya
Roast, to	sekāunu सेकाउनु	āre	rô
	polnu पोलनु	jo	kro
Rob	chornu, lutnu चोरनु लुटनु	kus	yo
Robber	dāku डाकू		
Robber, a	chor चोर		
Rock, a	thulo dhunga ठुलो ढुंगा	karāncho lung	tebe yuma
Rod	tāngā, tangālo तांगा, तंगालो		
Roll, to	bernu, lapetnu बेडनु, लपेटनु		
down, to	paltāunu पलटाउनु		
(as tea) to	mānrnu माइनु	arju	ne



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Roof	chhānā छांना		
Room	kothā कोठा		
Root	jarā, जरा, mūla मुला		
up, to	ukhelnu उखेलनु	hot	siu
Rope	jiuri, dori जीउरी, डोरी, sutari सुतरी		cho
(porter's)	nāmlo नामलो	biri	topi
Rose, a	gulāb गुलाब		
Rot, to	kuhunu कुहुनु	gel	kraiya
Rough	khasro खसरो		
Round	ghero, gol घेरो, गोल bātulo बाटूलो		
Rouse, to	uthāunu उठाउनु	sotāk	re
Row, a	halla, hāhu हल्ला, हाहु		
Royal	rājāko राजाको		
Rub, to	michnu, malnu मिचनु मलनु	mol	ni
Rubbish	kaśīgar कसीगर		
Rude	anghar अणघड़		
Rug	kāmlo, pānkhi कामलो, पांखी rāri राड़ी		
Ruin	nās नास	dasha	
Rule	ain ऐन		
, to	rāj garnu राज गरनु		
Rum	rakshi रकशी		
Run, to	dugurnu दुगुडनु	kher	bhagdi
Rupee <sup>1</sup>	kampanī कम्पनी		muhi
Rust	khai खई		
SACK	thailo थैली	shana	nedo
Sacred	pabitra पवीत्र		
Sacrifice, to	chadhānu चढानु		
, a	balidān बलीदान		
Sadness	udās उदास	birāha	birās
Saddle	zīn जीन		
Sake of	lāgi लागी		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, p. 47.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Salt (noun)	nun नून	chhāh	chāza
(adj.)	nunilo नूनीलो		
Salute, to	dhok g. ढोक गः	jor	phiyo
Sambhar	jaryāh जाड़या		
Sand	bāluwa बालुवा		
Satisfied, to be	santusht सन्तुष्ट		
Satisfy, to	aghāunu अधाउनु	rās	mūr
(with food, etc.)			
Saucepan	tāuli ताऊली		
Saturday	shanicharbār शनीचरबार		
Saturn	shani शनी		
Savage	ghāmar घामड़		
	jangali जंगली		
, a	banmānchha बनमान्छ		
Save (t)	bachāunu बजाउनु	jiwāk	
	rachhya garnu रक्षा गरनु		
(i)	bachnu बचनु	ji	so
Saw	āri, karāti आरी, कराती		
Say	bhannu भननु	di	bi
Scabbard	khol, dāb खाल, दाब		
Scale (of fish)	katla कतला		
Scar	tātā, dām टाटा, डाम		tāti
Scare, to	darāunu डराउनु	biri	gni
Scatter (t)	phijāunu फिजाउनु		
(i)	phijnu फिजनु		
Scissors	kainchi कैचि		
Scent (good)	bāsin बसिन	nāma	thāh
(bad)	ganda गन्द		
Schoolmaster	guru गुरु		
Scoff	thatta garnu ठट्टा गरनु		
Scorn, to	ghin garnu घिन गरनु	jhir	
Scorpion	bichchhi बिच्छी		
Scotch	ghāgre घागेर		
Scrape, to	khurkaunu खुरकाउनु		
,, off, to	tāchhnu ताछनु		chai
(as in planing)			

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Scratch, to	kaneāunu कन्याउनु	uk	ri
Scratched, to be	chithranu चीथरनु		
Scream, to	chichiāunu चिच्याउनु	chiāk	
Screen, a	chhirki छिड़की		
Screw	pech पेच		
„ -driver	pechkas पेचकस		
Scurf	chāyā चाया		
Scythe	ānsi आंसी		
Sea	samundar समुन्द्र		
Seaweed	simāli सिमाली		
Seal	chhāp छाप		
Seasoned	chhipiāko छिपियाको	rāngche	
Seat	pirkā पीड़का		
Secret (adj.)	gupta गुप्त		
Secretly	luki lukera लुकी लुकेर	archim	loloi
See	dekhnu, hernu देखनु, हेरनु	dāng	nio, mār
Seed	biu बिउ	choiyo	plu
„ (tea)	gerā गेरा		
Seedling	biruwā बिरुवा		
Seek	khojnu खोजनु		
Seize	samātnu समातनु	jīm	kā
Seldom	kaile kaile mātri कैले २मात्री		
Sell	biknu बिकनु	ārl	chu
Send	pathaunu पठाउनु	birin	bini
„ for	jhikāunu झिकाउनु	donāk	twi
Sentry	paharā पहरा		
„ box	gumti गुमटी		
Separate, to (adj.)	chhutāunu छुटाउनु alag अलग	dās	wāti
September <sup>1</sup>	asoj असोज		
Servant	bāndā बांदा		
Sew	siunu सिउनु	rup	tu
Shade	chhāhāri छाहारी		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Shadow	chhāyā छाया		
Shake	halāunu हलाउनु	whek	lā
Shallow	shīm, janghāri शीम, जंघारी		
Shame	lāj लाज	kāra	pi
Shape	rup, dhāl रुप, ढाल		
Share	ansa, bhāg अंस, भाग		
Sharp (blade)	lagne, dhārilo लागने, धारीलो		
(point)	tikho तिखो	gīmche	miu
Sharpen, to	dhār lagāunu धारलगाउनु	dhār ledik	dhār ledi
	udhārnu उधारनु		
Sharpening	sili सेली		
stone			
Shave, to	chhurā le phālnu छुरा ले		
(hair)	फालनु		
,, off (wood,	tāchhnu ताछनु		chai
etc.)			
Sheath	dāb दाब		
Shed	katerā कटेरा		
Sheep	bherā भेड़ा		kui
Sheet	chedar चेदर		
Shelf	khopā खोपा		
Shell (egg)	khapati खपटी		
(gun)	golā गोला		
Shelter	ār आड़		
Shepherd	gothālā गोठाला		prōnchê mhi
Shield	dhāl ढाल		
Shin	nalihār नलीहाड़		
Shirt	bhoto, kurtha भोटो, कुर्था		
Shiver	kāmnu कामनु	hoi	tāra
Shoe	jutā जुता		
Shoot, to	goli le hirkānu गोली ले		
	हिरकानु		
	banduk charkāunu बन्दूक	banduk	
	छरकाउनु	phorek	
Shop	dukan दूकान		
Shore	pākhā, kinārā पाखा, किनारा		choko



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Short	hocho होचो	tumche garche (of men)	maba
Shot	chharā छरा		
Shoulder	kum कुम		paido (lam- jung) kānda (kaski)
Show, to , a	dekhāunu देखानु barāti, ramitā बराती रमीता	tanāk	ūn
Shower	jhari झड़ि		
Shrine	thān थान		
Shrink	sāngrīnu सांगरीनु khumchīnu खूमचीनु		
Shut	thunnu थुननु	tu	thundi
Sick	birāmī बिरामी madhuro मधुरो	chāh	nāba
(to vomit)	wāknu; wāk wāk garnu, ok chādnu वाकनु; वाक र गरनु चादनु		rui
Sickle	ānsi आंसी		
Sickly			
(human)	rogi रोगी		
(plants)	sikro सिकरो		chāngra
Side (hill)	chheo छेव		
(ribs)	kākhi, kokhā काखी, कोखा,		
Sieve	chālno चालनो		
Sift	chālno चालनु		
Sight (gun)	makkhi मक्खि		
(of eye)	nazar नजर		
Sign	chino चिनो		
Signal	sān सान		
Signature	sahi (lagāunu) सही		
(to make)	(लगाउनु)		
Silence	sunsān सुनसान		
Silent (man)	gamīlo गमीलो		
Silk	resham रेशम		
Silver	chāndi चांदी		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Sin	pāp पाप		
Since	bāta बाट	ing.	
Sinew	nasā नसा		
Sing, to	gānu गानु	ling	kwī pri
Singe	aile aile polnu अले २ पोलनु		
Single	yota योटा	kāt	ghri
(bachelor)	kanne कनने		
Sink, to	dubnu डुबनु	thah	plai
Sister <sup>1</sup>	didī baini दिदि, बैनी		ani ; gnichu
Sit	basnu बसनु	mu	ti
Size	dal डाल		
Skill	sip सीप		
Skillful	sipālu सीपालु		
Skin	chhālā छाला		tipi
Sky	akās, sarga अकास, सर्ग		mu
Slack	dhilo ढिलो		
Slate	jhingitī भींगिटो		
Slave	kamārā कमारा		wāza
	bāndā बांदा		
Sleep, to	sutnu सुतनु	mis	ro
(noun)	nīnd नींद	mi	naru
Sleeve	bāulā बाउला		
Slip, to	larknu लरकनु	armet	plī
	chiphlinu चिफलिनु		
Slippery	chiphlo चिफलो	armetche	ple
Slow	dhilo, susto ढिलो, सुस्तो		
Slug	chiphlo kirā चिफलो किड़ा		kabo
Small	siāno स्यानो	garche (of men) marche (always chion was) tunche (became)	
Small-pox	biphar बिफर		
Smear, to	lipnu लिपनु	lāk	siala

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Smell, to	sungnu सुंगनु	ārmush	thahna
, a (bad)	ganda गन्द	māsieche	achhiaba
		nāma	thāh
(good)	bāsin बासिन	jāpche	chhiaba
		nāma	thah
Smoke	dhuwān धुवां		mikhu
Smooth	chillo चिल्लो		
Snail	chiphlo kirā चिफलो कीड़ा		kabo
Snake	lāmkirā, nāg लामकीड़ा, नाग	bul	pokri
(large).	ajingar अजीङगर		
Snare, a	pānso पांसो		gno
Snatch away	khosnu खोसनु	shiad	piy
Sneak, a	khel halne खेल हालने	khel zātni	khel choni
Sneer	hishknu हिशकनु		
	nāk nichornu नाक निचोड़नु		
Sneeze	chim garnu चिम गरनु		
Sniff	sungnu सुंगनु	ārmush	thahna
Snipe	chāha चाहा		
Snore	ghurnu घुरनु	ghurish	ghuridi
Snow	hiun हिऊं		
,, range	himāl हिमाल		
Soap	sāban साबन		
Sod	chhapri छपड़ी		
Soft	kāunlo काउलो		
Solder (to)	rāng (le jornu रांग ले जोड़नु)		
Soldier	tilingā तिलङगा		
Sole (foot)	paitla पैतला		
Some	koi कोई	sui	kawe
Sometimes	kaile kaile कैले र	sien sien	khayan
			khayan
Somewhere	kahin कहीं	kulak	kana
Son <sup>1</sup>	chhoru छोरी	mija	cha
Son-in-law	jawāin जवाई		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2 pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Song <sup>1</sup>	gīd गीद	ling	kwī
Sore, a	ghāu घाव		
Sort	kisam किसम		
Soul	prān प्राण		
Sound, to	bajāunu बजाउनु		rā
, a	sabd सब्द		
(good)	nirogi, niko निरोगी, निको		
	tagro तगड़ो		
Sour	amilo अमिलो	bir	kiu
South	dakhan दखन		
Sow, a	sugarni सुगरनी		tili
to	biu chharnu बिउ छड़नु		
Spade	belcha बेलचा		
Spades	hukm हुकम		
Spare, to	bachāunu बचाउनु		
(adj.)	phāltu फालतु		
Spark	oleni ओलेनी		
Sparrow	bhangera भंगेरा		kolme
Speak	bhannu भननु	chiāk, de	bi
Spear	bhālā भाला		
Spectacles	chasmā चसमा		
Spend	māsnū मासनु		
Spice	masālā मसाला		
Spider	mākūrā माकुड़ा	gharuwa	timru
Spill	pokhnu पोखनु	yat	niy
Spin, to	bhurung ghumāunu भुरुङ्ग		
	घुमाउनु		
(thread)	bunnu बुननु	jāh	ro
	kātnu कातनु (cut=काटनु)	yet	rānt
Spinning machine	katuwā कतुवा		
Spine	darānlu दडान्लु		krezā
Spirit	sāns, prān सांस, प्राण		

<sup>1</sup> For the various songs see Songs (Part IV). To sing a song is Git jbiguu (M. Ling do. G. kwī pri). The tune is bhākha. The first line is Phet. The second line Tuppa.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Spit	thuknu थुकनु	thuk	thuya
Spleen	phio फ्यो		
Splinter	tukro टूकड़ो		
Split, to	chirnu, phātnu चिरनु, फाटनु	che	plew
Spoke, a	pakheto पखेटो		
Spoil, to	bigārnū बिगाड़नु biraunu बिराउनु	bigardi	noā
Spoon	dāru डाड़		
,, (bhat- mixing)	paneū पनेउ		
Spotted	chhiribiryā छिरबिरया		
Sprain, to	markanu मरकनु		kriya
Spread, to	phailānu फैलानु		pionya
Spring, to	uphrinu उफरीनु	phorju	uphridi
	phāl kātnu फाल काटनु	phal ka	phal ne
, a (water)	panero पनेरो	digātu	kāndu
(metal)	kamāni कमानी		
(season)	basant बसन्त		
Sprinkle (i)	burburinu बुरबुरीनु		
(t)	burburyānu बुरबुरयानु		
Sprout, a	tusā टुसा		
Square	chār patti चारपट्टी		
Squeak	chichiāunu चीच्याउनु	chiāk	
Squeeze	nichāunu निचाउनु chepnu चेपनु antiāunu अंछाउनु		chiora
Squint	serho सेड़ो		
Squirrel	lokhroke लोख्रोके		
Stab	ghochnu घोचनु chhuri dāsnu छुरी दासनु		mlo
Stage (resting place at night)	bās बास		
Stagger	lotde lotde jānu लोटदै २ जानू		
Stain, a	dāg दाग		
Stairs	sirhī lisno सीड़ी, लिसनो		
(stone)	bharyāng भन्याङ्ग		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Stale	bāsi बासी		
Stalk, a	dānth डांट		
Stall, a	katerā कटेरा		
Stammer	bhagbhage garnu भगभगे गरनु		
Stamp, to	khutta mārnu खुट्टा मारनु		
Stand, to	ubhīnu उमीनु thāro hunnu ठाड़ो हुननु	torosh le	rai
	arinu अड़िनु	tong	aridi
Star	tārā तारा	tuga	sāra
Statue	murti मुरती		
Start, to			
(jump)	jhasaknu झसकनु		
(begin)	lāgnu, thālnu लागनु, थालनु		
Stay, to	rahnu रहनु	mu	ti
Steal, to	chornu चोरनु	kus	yo
Steam	bhāp भाप		
Steel	ispāt इस्पात		
Steep	bhirālo भिरालो		pro
Step, to	teknu टेकनु	tekdi	meya
Stick, to (in door)	alhhanu अलहनु atkanu अतकनु	hārk	kawa
(adhere q.v.)	tāsnū, lāgnu टासनू, लागनु		
Stick, a	lauro, chhari लौरो छड़ी	dānga	pare
Sticks, small	choila चोइला		
Stiff	sāro सारो		
Still (adj.)	sunsān सुनसान		
(adv.)	aile, āji ऐले, आजी	chaha	tokan
Sting, to	toknu टोकनु	jik	chiya
Stingy	sum सूम		
Stomach	bhuri, pet भुईं, पेट	tuk	po
Stone	dhungā ढूंगा	lung	yuma
Stool	morhā मोड़ा		
Stoop, to	niurnu न्यूड़नु	gum	kwāta
Stooping	ghopto घोपटो		kwā
Stop (t)	chheknu छेकनु thāmnu थामनु	chekdi, tun	chekdi

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Stop (i) (re- main)	parkhnu, rahnu परखनू, रहनु	rung, mu	ti
(i) (halt)	ubhīnu, arinu उभीनु, अडीनु		
Storey	talā तला		
„ top	ānti आंठी		
Storm	āndhi bhaunri आधि भौरी		
Story	sawāi, katha सवाई कथा		
Straight <sup>1</sup>	sojho, surīlo सोभो, सुरीलो sarāsā सरासा		
Stranger	pardeshi परदेशी birāno mānchha बिरानी मांछ		
Strap	phitā फिता		
Straw	parāl पराल		
Strawberry	bhuinkāphal भूईकाफल		
Stream	kholsi खोलसी		
Strength	bal बल		
Stretch (t)	pasārnu पसारनु	shiālik	sion
(legs)	tankāunu तनकाउनु		
(i)	tanknu तनकनु		
Strike, to	hirkānu हिरकानु	dathup	liya
(clock)	bajnu बजनु	gna	gniya
String	dhāgo धागो	sutta	ru
Strip, to	nikhārnu निखारनु		
(clothes)	kārnu काढनु	don	pli
Striped	dharkyā धरक्या		
Stroke, to	musārnu मुसारनु		
Strong	balio बलियो		pom
Struggle	larnu लड़नु	pun	niya
Stumble	thes lāgnu ठेस लागनु		tura
Stupid	ghāmar घामड़		
Subject, a	duniyā दुनिया		
Success	phalit फलित		
Such	jasto जस्तो		

<sup>1</sup> Surilo is of trees, usually a tall, straight tree without branches near the bottom. A straight man is Sudho manchha. "Walk straight"—"Sojho hin." "Go straight there"—"Wahan sarasa, jau."

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Suck, to	chusnu चुमनु	chup	chusti
Suck in, to	tutnu टुटनु		tutdi
Suddenly	ekāsi एकासी		
Sufficient	muktā मुक्ता		
Sugar	chīni चीनी		
Sugarcane	unkhu ऊंखू	khum	ukhu
Sulphur	gandhak गन्धक		
Summer	ghāmko din घमको दिन		
Summit	tipri तीपरी		
Sun	ghām, surj घाम, सूर्ज	namkhān	taï
Sunday	aitwār एतवार		
Sunrise	surj uday सुरज उदय	namkhān keoche	tai kai
Sunset	ast सुरज अस्त	namkhān kima	tai buriye
Support, to (take care of)	samālnu समालनु		
(keep)	pālnu पालनु	kok	wai
Support, a	teko टेको		
Surface (wall)	gāro गरी		
Surprised, to be	chhakha mannu छकमाननु		chak pardi
Surround, to	ghernu घेरनु		
Survive	jiunde rahnu ज्यूदै रहनु		
Suspicion	shankā शंका		
Swagger, to	shekhi g. शेखी ग		
Swallow, to	nilnu निलनु	nel	kloi
, a	gaunteli गौतिली (bird)		chimli
Swarm, a	bagāl बगाल		
Swear (oath)	kiriya khānu किरियाखानु		
	gāli dinu गाली दिनु	dhi	
Sweat	pasīnā पसीना	namchas	chheba
Sweep, to	barhārnū बढारनु	sit	pheo
up, to	sohrnū सोहरनु		
Sweet (adj.)	mitho, gulio मिठो, गुलियो	jāpche, ji	li
(noun)	mīthāi मोठाई		
Swell	sunīnu सुनीनु	sok	roi



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Swim, to	pāurnu पौरनु		
Swing, to	jhulnu झूलनु		
Swoon	murchha मुर्छा		
Sword	tarwar तरवार		
Syphilis	bhiringi भिरिङ्ग		
TABLE	mez मेज		
Tahr <sup>1</sup>	jhāral झारल		
Tail	puchhār पुछार		
(coins)	chhāp छाप	meme	me
(turban)	phurkā फुर्का		
Take (catch)	linu, samātnu लीनु, समातनु	la, jim	ki, ka
(away)	lejānu, sarnu लेजानु, सरनु	al, sardi	bhoya
(off)	jhignu, karnu झिगनु, करनु	do	toī
(in)	dāntnu डांटनु	dantdi	lu
(out)	nikālnu निकालनु	chuk	twi
	jhignu झिगनु	do	toi
Tale	sawai, kathā सवाई, कथा		
Talk (noun)	kurā कुरा		ta
Tame	pāliako पालयाको	koka	
Tape	phitā फिता		
Tar	koltār कोलतार		
Target	tārā, chānd तारा, चांद		
Taste, to	chākhnu चाखनु	miang	miyo
Tavern	bhatti भट्टी		
Tax	rakam, sermā रकम, सेरमा		
Tea	chāh चाह		
Teach, to	sikāunu सिकाउनु	pahāk	lo
Teacher	guru गुरु		
Teak	tunī टुनी		
Tear, to	phātnu फाटनु	chiāk	to
, a	ānsu आंसु	mikdi	mikli
Teat	kachono, thun कचोनो, थुन		gnie
Tehsil	addā अड्डा		
Temple (head)	kapāl कपाल	tālu	gnô

<sup>1</sup> A serow is called Tahr in Nepal.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Tender	kāunlo काउंलो		
Tent	chholdāri छोलदारी		
„ peg	mekh, kilo मेख, कीलो		
„ pole	dandā डंडा		
Territory	khuwā खुवा		
Testicle	gullā गुल्ला	gere	kulphu
Than	bhandā भन्दा	denang	
Thank, to	gun mānnu गुनमाननु		
That	tio त्यो	hossa	cha
Thatch	khar खर		ki
Thaw, to	galnu गलनू		
Then	tab तब		
There	uthā उथा	holak	keyai
Thick	moto, bāklo मोटो, बाकलो	desu	choima
	khasro खसरो		
Thief	chor चोर	khus	yoṛo mhi
Thigh	sānp̄ro सांपडो	gaha	pa
Thigh-bone	pāsola पासोला		
Thin	dublo, masino दुबलो, मसीनो	rutma	chey
Thing	thok थोक		
Think	bichār garnu, sochnu बिचार गरनु सोचनु		
Thirsty	tirka lagio तिरखा लागयो	di sona	ku pi
This	yo यो	issa	chu
Thorn	kānrā काणा	ju	pojo
Thread	dhāgo धागो	sutta	ru
Thread	rākhi राखी		
(on wrist at Rikhi tarpan)			
Threat, a	dhamki धमकी		
Threaten	dhamkānu धमकानु	nār	
Throat	ghānti घान्टी	dunga	mlongo
Throne	gaddi गद्दी		
Throttle	achetnu अचेटनु	dunga ik	mlongo niy
	sāns thunnu सांस, थुननू		
Throughout	bhari भरी		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Throw	phālnu फालनु	loh	bheo
Thumb	buro aunto बुडो अंटी		
Thunder	garja गरज		
Thursday	bipaibār बिपेबार		
Tibet	bhot भोट		
Tick (dog)	kirnā किरना		
Tidy	thikthāk ठिकठाक		
Tie, to	kasnu कसनु	ik	kasdi
Tiffin	arni अरनी		nrōke
Tiger <sup>1</sup>	dharāg, sher ढेङ्ग, शेर bāgh बाघ		
Tight	sānguro सांगुडी		
Tighten	kasnu कसनु	ik	kasdi
Tile	jhingiti भींगिटी		
Till	samma सम्म jab samma जब सम्म		
Time <sup>2</sup>	belā बेला		
Tip	tuppo टुप्पो	midum	
Tiptoe	panjā tekerā पनजा टेकेर		
Tire, to <sup>3</sup>	thāknu थाकनु, galnu गलनु	mung	nār
To-day <sup>2</sup>	āj आज	chining	tinya
Toes	paitalo पैतलो	hīl	pale ri
Toe-nail	khuttāko nang खुट्टाको नङ्ग	hil-o-ārgin	pale yosi
Together	sangai सङ्गै	khatta	ni
Token	chinno चिन्नो		
Tomato	rāmbherā रामभेडा		
To-morrow <sup>2</sup>	bholi भोली	pihin	pana ; naon
Tongue	jibro जिबड़ो	millit, let	le
Tool	hāthiār हाथयार		
Tooth	dānt दांत		sa
Top	tippo, tuppo टिप्पो, टुप्पो thāplo थापलो		

<sup>1</sup> These three words are in order of size.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, p. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Galnu (lit., to melt) is more of the arms and muscles.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Torch	rānkho रांखो	ajar	metho
Torrent	ganga ko bel गंगाको बेल		
Tortoise	kachhuwā कछुवा		
Touch, to	chhunu, chhāmnu छुनु, छामनु	su	
Towards	tīra तीर	lak	te
Tower	burj बुर्ज		
Trace, track <sup>1</sup>	paielo, goho पाइलो गोहो patā पता		
Trade	beopār ब्योपार		
Trample	kuchnu कुचनु	puchhi	ple
Transparent	sangulo संगूलो		
Trap	pāso (or dharāp) पासो (धराप)		
„ , big	khōr खोर		
Travel, to	dulnu दुलनु	dulish	
Treachery	kapat कपट		
Tread on (grain)	kulchi dinu कुलची दिनु mārnu माडनु	kulchi yā ājum	ku khi pi ne
Treasure	dhan, khajana धन, खजाना		
Treasury	dhansar धनसर		
Tree <sup>2</sup>	rukḥ, bot रुख बोट		shidu
Tremble, to	kāmnu कामनु	hoi	tāra
Trigger	librī लिब्रो		
Trip, to (i)	thes khānu ठस खानु		
Triple	tehāro तेहारी		
Tripod (cooking)	odhān ओधान	āram	chombo
Trial	nisāph निसाफ ajmāis अजमाइस		
Trick, to	chhalanu, thagnu छलनु ठगनु		

<sup>1</sup> Goho is the beaten path an animal makes for itself when going through the jungle. Paielo is more footprint, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Trunk and bottom of tree is phed. Top is tippu. Leaf is Pat (M. and G. La). Branch is hanga. Trunk when cut is mura. Surillo rukḥ is a tall straight one with no branches near bottom. Sukhio rukḥ, a withered one.

Fruit trees are called by their fruits, e.g. Pangra ko rukḥ, a chestnut tree



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Trouble	bethā, dukh बेथा दुख		
Trousers (drawers)	suruwāl सुरूवाल		
Trowel	khurpi खुरपी		
True	sāncho सांचो		
Trumpet	karnāl, bogate करनाल बोगते turi, narsinga तूरी, नरसींगा		
Trust, to	bishwās, patyaro garnu बिश्वास, पत्यारो गरनु		
Trunk (box) (elephant)	sanduk, madhus संदूक मधुस		
(tree)	sund सूंड		
„ (cut)	phed, dhar फेद, धड़	miatum	
Try, to (attempt)	mihnat g., मिहनत ग		
(test)	jāchnu जांचनु		
Tube	nali नली		
Tuesday	mangalbār मङ्गलबार		
Tune	rāg, bhākha राग, भाषा		
Turban	phitā फिता		
Turf	chapri चपड़ी		
Turmeric	besār बेसार		
Turn (t)	ghumāunu घुमाउनु	chharāk	
(i)	pharknu फरकनु	leis	tā
(noun)	bāri, pālo बारी, पालो		
Turns, by	pālo pālo पालो २		
Turtle	kachhuwa कछुवा		
Twins	jaunlia जौलिया		
Twinkle (as window)	chamkānu चमकानु talkanu तलकानु		
Twist	bātnu बाटनु	ājek	kri
UNADORNED	bucho, rito बुचो, रीतो		
Unawares	bethāh बेथाह najāndai नजानदै		
Udder	thun थुन		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Umbrella	chhātā छाता		
„ (grass)	shiāgu शिआगु		
Unclean	phohri फोहरी		
Uncle <sup>1</sup>	māmā मामा	kuba	
Under	talo तल	māklak	kuro
Understand	bujhnu बुझनु	wār	ko
Undo	jhingnu झिगनु	dōn	twī
	phukāunu फुकाउनु	phorsak	pla
Unemployed (not enlisted)	dhākre ढाकरे		
Unfortunate	abhāgi अभागी		
Ungrateful	nirguni निरगुनी		
Uniform	urdi उर्दी		
Unite	sāng jōrnu सङ्ग जोड्नु		
Unjust	anyai अन्याई adharmi अधर्मी		
Unload	bhāri orāl̄nu भारी ओरालनु		ti jārdi
Unripe	kācho काचो	mibil	siu
Untie	phuskāunu फुसकाउनु phukāl̄nu फुकालनु	phorsāk „	pla „
Unwilling	aman, birāzi अमन, बिराजी		
Up	māthi, unbho माथी, उंभो	denām	kwaye
Uphill	ukālo उकालो		
Upper	māthilo माथीलो		takway
Uproot, to	ukhelnu उखेलनु	huv	suya
Upside-down	ulto-sulto उलटो सुलटो		
Upset (precipice)	khasāunu खसाउनु	jalāk	
(ground)	lotāunu लोटाउनु	korāk	pliya
Upwards	māthi tīra माथितीर	denam	kwaye
Urine	mut मुत	rosh	ku
Useful	kāmko कामको		
Useless	raddi रद्दी		
Uselessly	suddhai सुदधै		chelyan

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
VACCINATE	khopāunu खोपाउनु	khopdi	khopdi
Vaccination	bhed भेद		
Vain (adj.) <sup>1</sup>	britta, suddhai वृथा सुदधै		
Valley	gairo, gaira गैरो गैरा		
Value	dām दाम		se
Vampire	pichās पिचास		
Vane (mekometer)	patri पत्री		
Vegetable	sāg, tarkāri साग, तरकारी	gān	
Veil	mujātro मुजात्रो	lurupu	karamu •
Vein	nasā नस		
Velvet	makhmal मखमल		
Vengeance	badalā, sānto बदला, सांठो		
Venus	shukr शुक्र		
Very	dhere धेरै तै		ley
Vessel (food)	bhānrā भाड़ा		
Vest <sup>2</sup>	bhoto भोटो		
Vice	pāp पाप		
Village	gāun गाऊं	lānga	nāsa
Vine	angur ko laharā अंगुर को लहरा		
Violet	baijnī बैजनी		
Virgin	kanya keti कन्या केटी	ārnam	rime, chami
Virtue	pune पुन्य		
Visit, to	darsan mā jānu दरसन मा जानु		
, a	bhet भेट		
Voice	sor, sabd सोर, सब्द		toyi
Vomit	chhādnu, wāk wāk garnu, ok wāknu छादनु, वाक वाक गरनु वाकनु		ri
Vow	kiriya किरिया		
Vulture	gidha गिद्ध		kure

<sup>1</sup> “He tried in vain”—“U le alpatri gario (suddhai gario).” “They went in vain (to no purpose)”—“Uniharu suddhai goyo.”

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, p. 46.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
WADE	tarnu तरनु	tarish	tardi
Wag, to	halānu हलानु	whek	lā
„ a	jhilkiyā झिलक्या		
Wages	jāgir, talab जागिर, तलब		
Waist	kamar कमर		
Waist-coat	āskat आसकट bhoto भोटो		
Wait	parkhnu परखनु	rung	ti
Wake (t)	jagāunu जगाउनु	sotāk	re
(i)	jāgnu जागनु	so	„
Walk	dulnu डुलनु	dulish	
Walking-stick	lauro लौरो	dānga	pare
Wall	parkhāl परखाल dewāl देवाल		
(inner)	gāro, bhitta गारो, भीत्ता		
Walnut	okhar ओखड़		
Wander, to	abāto lagnu अबोटो लगनु		
Want (verb)	māngnu मांगनु	gnīm -	rī
	khojnu खोजनु	pā	mai
Warm	mantāto, tāto मनतातो, तातो	kān	
Warn	chetāunu चताउनु		
Warp	tānā ताना		
Wart	musā मुसा	jish	chepora
Wash			
(clothes)	dhunu धुनु	hur	kru
(self)	nohānu नोहानु	resh	„
(dishes)	pakhālnu पखालनु	hur	„
Wash away	bagāunu बगाउनु	bagdis	bagdi
Wasp	bārulā बारुला	wāma	
Watch, to	chewā basnu चंवा बसनु	gnos	
	dhuknu ढुकनु		loy
Water	pāni, jel पानी, जेल	di	kiu
„ wheel	ghata घाट		
Wax	lei, mum लेई मूम		
Waterfall	chhāra छारा		
Weak	nirbalio निरबलियो		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Wear (clothes)	lāunu लाउनु lagāunu.. लगाउनु	bil	khe
away (t)	khiyāunu खियाउनु		
(i)	khiunu खिउनु		
Web	mākurā jāli मानुराजाली	gharuwa jāl	timru jāl
Wednesday	budhbār बुधबार		
Weed (water)	jhār भाङ्ग simāli सिमाली		gno
Weep	runu रुनु	rāp	kro
Week	sātā, haftā साता, हफ्ता		
Weigh, to	jokhnu जोखनु	jāp	kwe
Weighing- machine	kāntā, tulo कांटा, तुलो	pāra	pāra
Weight	bhār भार		
Well (noun)	kuwā, inār कुवा, इनार		
(good)	rāmro रामरो	sieche	chiab
(fit)	niko निको		
(adv.)	jāti जाती		
West	pachchim पश्चिम		
Wet	chilo, rujhiyo चिलो, रुभियो	chhima	
, to get	rujhnu रुझनु	chhim	pai
What ?	kya ? क्या ?	hi ?	to ?
Wheat	gahun गहुं		
Wheel	paiyā पैया		
When ?	kaile ? कैले ?	śien ?	khayan ?
When	jab जब		
Whence ?	kahān bāta ? कहाँ बाट ?	kulaki ?	kanabiti ?
Where ?	kahān ? कहाँ ?	kulak ?	kana ?
Where	jahān जहाँ ?		
Whither ?	kathā कथा ?	kulak ?	kana ?
Whiskers	khātā खाता		
Whistle, a (noise)	suskeri सुसकेरी shusilo शुसिलो		kupī "
White	seto सेतो	bochu	tarkya
Who ?	ko ? को ?	su ? kos ?	kāb ?

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Whore	pātar, besyā पातर, बेशिया		
Why ?	kina ? किन ?	hiki ?	tole ?
Wick (of lamp)	dār (batti ko) दार (बती को)		
Wide	gajilo गजीलो		
Widow	rānri रांड़ी		
Widower	rānro रांड़ो		
Wife	swāshnī श्वाशनी	māja	marī
Wife's house	mait मैत		
Wild	jangali, ban ko जंगली, बनको		
Wild boar	banel बनेल	wāk	tili
Wild dog	boānsi बोआंसी		piongo (Lamjung)
Will	ichchhā इच्छा		
Win	jitnu जितनु	jitdi	toy
Wind, the	batās बतास	namshu	namru
, to (a turban)	ghumāunu घुमाउनु guthnu गुथनु	chharāk chiäk	ti
Window	jhyāl झ्याल		
Winnow	phatkanu फटकनु		hupdi
Winter	jāru ko din जारु को दिन		
Wipe	pochhnu, gasnu पोछनु, गसनू	sit	phiyo
Wisdom	buddhi बुद्धि		
With	sita, sang सित, संग	kata	pare
Withdraw	sarkanu सर्कनु		
Wither (i)	wailinu बैलिनु		
(t)	wailyānu बैल्यानु		
Withered	sukyāko सूक्याको	chokake	sōi
Within	bhitra भित्र		nâr
Without	bhaira भायर		
,, (not with)	binā बिना		
Witness	sākshi साक्षी		
Woman <sup>1</sup>	swāshni श्वाशनी āimai आईभाई stri स्त्रि	māja	marī, rīme

<sup>1</sup> Swashni literally means wife ; aimai, woman as opposed to man.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Wood (forest)	ban बन		
„ (substance)	dauro, kâth दौरो काठ	sing	si
Wool	un ऊन		
Work	kāj, kām काज, काम	zātke	ke
Working-party	khetara haru खेतारा हरु	hiami bharmi	moromhi
World	dunyā, jahān दुनया, जहान		
Worldly	sansāri ससारी		
Worn out (of people)	thōtro थोतरो		
Worship	pujā पुजा		
Worthy	jogya जोग्य		
Wound	ghāu घाउ		
Wounded	ghaile घैले		
Wrap, to	lapetnu लपेटनु		
Wring, to (clothes)	nichornu निचोरनु	chupki	chiora
(hands)	halāunu हलाउनु	wherk	lā
Wrist	nāri नाडी		
Write	likhnu लिखनु	rik	prī
Wrong (n.)	galti गलटी		
YARD			
(measure)	gaj गज		
„ (court)	āgan आगन		
Yawn, to	hāi garnu हाई गरनु	hai rā	kā
Year <sup>1</sup>	sāl, san, baras साल, सन, बरस		
Yellow	pahilo पहिलो	orcho	urkya
Yesterday <sup>1</sup>	hiju हिजु	tisini	tela
Young	tanderi तन्देरी	renja	phrensi
Younger	kānchho कान्छो		āchiu
Youth (abs.)	joban, bhāis जोबान, भाइस		
(con.)	thitā ठिटा tanderi तन्देरी taruna तरुना	renja	phrensi
ZEALOUS	man paryā ko मन परयाको		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, p. 31.



## (b) KHASKURA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

*Note.*—There are several words in this Vocabulary not shown in Chapter II(a), owing to their incapacities of an easy English translation (*e.g.* Jhamta, Rodi).

The length of the vowel in the Roman word can be seen from the Hindi spelling.

Abato lagnu (v.) अबोटो लागनु	To stray from the road : to wander.
Abela (n.) अबेला	(Lit.) not in time ; lateness ; delay.
Abhagi अभागी	Not lucky ; unlucky.
Achchar (n.) अच्छर	Letter of the Alphabet.
Achetnu (v.) अचेटनु	To strangle, to choke.
Adha आधा	Half.
Adda (n.) अड्डा	A district, corresponding to an Indian tehsil.
Adhi bhaunri (n.) आधि भौरी	A storm ; a tempest.
Adha bainis आधा बाइस	Manhood.
Aduwa (n.) अदुवा	Ginger.
Agan (n.) आगन	A yard (back-yard).
Agena (n.) अगेना	An oven.
Aghari अवाड़ी	(1) In front (adv.). (2) In front of (Genitive) (Prep.).
Aghaunu (v.) अघाउनु	To satisfy.
Aghillo (adj.) अघिल्लो	Foremost.
Aghinai (adv.) अघिनै	Before, previously.
Aghun (adj.) आघुं	Usually written fully—Aghun sal, next year. Aghun by itself, though is also used for next year.
Aglo (n.) आगलो	Bolt of a door ; wooden bolt.
Ago (n.) आगो	Fire.
Agulto (n.) आगुलटो	A fire-brand.
Aguni (adj.) अगुनी	Without thanks ; thankless ; ungrateful
Aguwa अगुवा	Guide, a
Agyan (n.) आज्ञा	An order, command.

Ahan (n.) अहान	A riddle.
Aher (n.) अहेर	Shikar, hunting.
Aile (adv.) अँले	Now ; immediately. “ <i>Aile</i> thik bhayana ”—“ It isn't right yet ” or “ It's not quite right.” “ <i>Aile aile</i> kasnu ”—“ Tighten it just a little bit more.” “ <i>Aile</i> chhan ”—“ Still some more.”
Ai mai (n.) आइ माई	Woman.
Ain (n.) अैन	An order ; a rule. “ Rule No. 7 ”—“ <i>Ain</i> sat.”
Ainthaya bhāngro अैथया भांग्रो	Nepalese material for clothes.
Airi (n.) अइरी	Prey. “ M. <i>airi</i> khelnu goyo ”—“ I went shooting.”
Aisalu (n.) ऐसालु	A raspberry.
Aitwar (n.) अैतवार	Sunday.
Aj (n.) आज	To-day. Ajbholi—nowadays.
Ajhai (adv.) अअै	Still ; yet. “ Ajhai chhan ”—“ There are still some.” “ Ajhai thik bhayana ”—“ It isn't right yet.”
Ajingar (n.) अजीङगर	A large snake ; a dragon.
Akas (n.) अकास	The sky.
Akhara (n.) आखाडा	Physical drill ; gymnastics.
Akhiri आखिरी	Last. “ Sab—bhānda akhiri ”—“ Last of all.” Sometimes used loosely instead of abela.
Akarnu (v.) अकड़नु	To become cramped.
Alag अलग	Separate.
Alainchi (n.) अलाइची	Cardamon.
Alchhi (adj.) अलछि	Lazy.
Alikati (adv.) अलीकती	A little. Alakheri, for a little while.
Aljhanu (v.) अलझनु	To stick in ; to become stuck in. (In the sense of to stick in one's throat, to stick in the doorway). See also Atkanu.
Alko (adj.) अलको	Tall, high. “ Timi kati alko chhau ? ”—“ How tall are you ? ”

Alai ; Alo (adj.) आलैः आलो	Fresh ; freshly-picked.
Altu-phaltu (adj.) आलतु-फालतु	Strange ; from outside. " Altu-phaltu manchha "—" A stranger."
Alunu अलुनु	Saltless.
Alu (n.) आलु	A potato.
Am (n.) आम	Mango. Also called anp.
Ama (n.) आमा	Mother.
Amaldar अमलदार	Naick.
Aman (adj.) अमान	Unwilling ; (lit.) against the mind or will.
Amel (ad.) अमेल	Odd, queer, strange.
Amilo अमिलो	Sour.
Amkhorī (n.) अमखोरी	A plate.
Anand (n.) आनन्द	Joy.
Anarī (n.) अनाड़ी	A fool.
Anchal (n.) आंचल	A knot. Anchāl gantho, the marriage knot or tie.
Andaz (n.) अन्दाज	Guess. Andaz garnu, to guess. " Andaz le," " At a guess."
Andhyaro (n.) अंधयारो	Darkness.
Andra (n.) आन्द्रा	The entrails of an animal.
Ang (n.) आङ्ग	The whole body.
Angal halnu (v.) अङ्गल हालनु	To embrace ; to put one's arm round someone's neck.
Angeti (n.) अंगेटी	A chimney.
Angkusia (n.) अङ्गकुस्या	A hook.
Angur (n.) अंगूर	A grape. Angur ko lahara (or rukh), a vine.
Anguthi (n.) अंगुठि	A ring.
Anhwar (n.) अनव्हार	The face.
Anikal (n.) अनीकाल	A famine.
Ankha (n.) आंखा	The eye.
Ankhi-bhaun (n.) आखी भाऊं	The eye-brow.
Anlo (n.) अंलो	Finger, Buro, jetho or kalmi or chor, mainlo, sainlo, kanchho are thumb, fore, middle, fourth and little.



Anp (n.) आंफ	A mango.
Ansa (n.) अंस	A share.
Ansar अन्सार	A guess.
Ansar le अन्सार ले	In accordance with ; according to.
Ansi (n.) आंसी	A scythe.
Ansu (n.) आंसु	A tear.
Anta (n.) अन्त	The end, finish.
Anti आंटी	Top storey.
Anthiaunu (v.) आंछउनु	To squeeze.
Antilo आंटिलो	Daring.
Anyadesh (adj.) अन्यदेश	Belonging to another country ; foreign.
Apastma अपस्तमा	Among themselves.
Aphim (n.) अफीम	Opium.
Aphnu (pro.) अफनो	Own.
Aputa (adj.) अपुत	Childless.
Ar (n.) आड़	Shelter, cover.
Arhanu (v.) अढानु	To order, command.
Ahri (n.) आड़ी	Water-clock. A copper vessel called Ghari is placed in the Arhi (water vessel), and the time it takes to fill through a hole in its base, sink and strike a metal plate called Ghanta, is one Nepalese hour (Ghari).
Ari (n.) आरी	A saw.
Ariash lagaunu (v.) आइयास लगाउनु	To lean against.
Aringal (n.) अरीगल	An ordinary hornet.
Arinu (v.) अड़िनु	To stop, halt, remain standing.
Arko (pro.) आरको	Other ; another.
Arni (n.) अरनी	Midday meal ; tiffin.
Artha (n.) अर्थ	Meaning (of a sentence or speech.)
Arthi (n.) अर्थी	Lesson.
Aru (conj.) अरू	And; more. “ 2 aru lau ”—“ Bring 2 more.
Aru (n.) आरू	A peach.
Asajilo (adj.) असजिलो	Difficult.
Asla असला	A fish.

Atkanu (v.) अटकनु	To stick in, be stuck in ; same as Aljhanu.
Asar (n.) असाइ	The month 15th June to 15th July.
Asik आसिक	Blessings (from a Superior).
Asina (n.) असीना	Hail.
Askot (n.) आसकोट	A waistcoat.
Asnan (n.) अस्नान	Bathing.
Asoj (n.) असोज	The month 15th September to 15th October.
Asra (n.) आसरा	Hope.
Asti (n.) अस्ती	Day before yesterday ; also loosely for some days ago.
Asti (adj.) आस्ति	Slowly ; gently.
Ataunu अताउनु	Fit, fit in.
Atinu (v.) आतीनु	To get nervous.
Aturi आतुरी	Lack of time, want of time.
Aukhadi (n.)	Medicine.
Aul (adj.) औल	Hot ; this refers to climates. “ Jacobabad aul thaunchha ”—“ Jacobabad is a hot place ” meaning a bad, hot climate.
Aune (adj.) आउने	Future. “ Aune haphta ”—“ next week.”
Aya baba आया बाबा	Exclamation on a sudden pain.
Avir अवीर	Red water thrown in the Holi festival.
Ave अवे	Exclamation of regret or distress.
Ayo अयो	Exclamation. This is really the Past Part. of Anu to come. As an exclamation it comes to mean “ Look out ” ; also often used when surprised by a sudden pain, e.g. when pinched.
Babaho ! बाबाहो	Exclamation of dread, and also to indicate surprise. Occasionally abbreviated to babe !
Babu (n.) बाबु	Father.
Bacha (n.) बाचा	A promise.
Bachaunu (v. tr.) बचाउनु	To save ; to rescue ; to protect or give shelter to.

Bachha (n.) बाछा	A non-ploughing bullock.
Bachhiu (n.) बछ्यू	A large hornet ; black body and yellow head.
Bachnu (v. inter.) बचनु	To be saved ; to escape (a disaster). Also used in the sense of "to be left over, to remain." "Yo kinera, kati rupeya bachio?"—"After buying that, how many rupees were left over?"
Badal (n.) बादल	A cloud.
Badala (n.) बदला	Change, exchange, relief. "Tis ko badala ma"—"In exchange for that." In connection with sentries. "Timro badala ayo"—"Your relief has come." Occasionally used for revenge. "Tis ko badala ma"—"In revenge for that."
Badam (n.) बदाम	An almond.
Bag (n.) बाग	A garden.
Bagal (n.) बगाल	A flock ; a herd. Hence loosely used referring to a crowd of men.
Bagaunu (v. tr.) बगाउनु	To carry away (by a river), lit. "To be 'flowed.'" "Ganga ma" lotera, pani le uslai bagayo"—"He fell down in the river and was carried away by the water."
Bagh (n.) बाघ	A tiger. This is used for a small tiger. <i>Darak</i> is the largest size. <i>Sher</i> is also larger than Bagh.
Bagulla (n.) बगुला	A heron.
Bagnu (v.) बगनु	To flow.
Bahanu (v.) बहनु	To flow.
Bahāna (n.) बहाना	Excuse.
Bahar (n.) बहड़	A young of cattle ; a calf.
Bahiro (adj.) बहीरो	Deaf.
Bahunne (n.) बाहुन्ने	A dwarf ; (lit.) a 52-inch man (Urdu word).



Baida (n.) बैद	A doctor or wise man.
Baijni (adj.) बैजनी	Purple.
Bain (adj.) बाज	Left ; this is the Urdu word, the Khas-kura being <i>Debro</i> , q.v.
Baini (n.) बैनी	A younger sister.
Bairi (n.) बैरी	An enemy.
Baisakh (n.) बैसाख	The month 15th April to 15th May.
Baj (n.) or Baz बाज	A hawk.
Bājai (n.) बजेइ	Grandmother.
Bajaunu (v. tr.) बजाउनु	To sound or play a musical instrument.
Baje (n.) बजे	Time. "What is the time?"—"Kati baje chha."
Bajewa (n.) बजेवा	A large wild pigeon.
Bājia (n.) बाज्या	A grandfather.
Bajnu (inter.) बजनु	To sound, strike (of a clock) "Ghanta bajio"—"The gong struck." "Kati bajio"—"What has struck?" hence "What is the time?"
Bajralep बजरलेप	Mortar.
Bajr बज्र	Thunder bolt, lightning.
Baklo (adj.) बाकलो	Thick. This word is chiefly used in reference to a thick mist or cloud, also a dense jungle ; not so much in the sense of <i>fat</i> .
Bakra (n.) Bakri (n.) बाकरा बाकरी	This is the general term for goat, male and female. For the distinctive terms see English-Gurkhali, note 2, p. 61.
Bal (n.) बल	Force, strength.
Bal (n.) बाल	The Urdu word for hair, often used.
Bala (n.) बाला	A bracelet.
Bala बाला	Pod (seed pod of plant).
Balakha (n.) बालख	A small child.
Baleni (n.) बलेनी	The eaves of a house.
Bali (n.) बाली	Harvest.

Balio (adj.) बलियो	Strong, powerful, firm. "Man balio rakh"—"Keep your mind strong: keep up your spirits."
Balla (adv.) बल्ल	At last.
Balmichai (n.) बलमिचाई	Compulsion.
Balnu (v.) बालनु	(intr.) to burn. "Ago balina"—"The fire didn't burn." (tr.) to kindle. "Ago lai balnu"—"Light the fire."
Baluwa (n.) बालुवा	Sand.
Balwa (n.) बलवा	Mutiny, disturbance, tumult, insurrection (Urdu word).
Bam (n.) बाम	An eel. Rajbam is a large eel; chuchubam a pointed one. Eels are considered good eating.
Bamgola (n.) बमगोला	A bomb.
Ban (n.) बन	Jungle, forest, wood.
Ban बान	Paralysis.
Banar (n.) बानर	A monkey.
Ban ko (adj.) बन को	(Formed from Ban). Of the jungle hence wild, savage.
Banmanchha (n.) बनमान्छा	A wild man; hence applied to a very ignorant man, as in English one says "So and so is a perfect savage."
Bancharo (n.) बनचरो	An axe.
Banda (n.) बांदा	A servant. This is not the same as a slave (Kumara). A Banda agrees to serve for a certain time for a certain sum of money, after which time he is free. A Kumara however belongs to a slave caste and is always a slave. He gets no pay except his board and lodging.
Bandhnu (v. tr.) बांधनु	To bind, tie, fasten.
Banduk (n.) बन्दूक	A gun. Banduk le hannu (hirkanu) is to shoot.

Banel (n.) बनेल	A wild pig.
Bangaro (n.) बांगरो	The jaw.
Bango (adj.) बांगो	Not straight, crooked.
Bani (n.) बानी	Habit. "Rakshi khana bani pario"— "He has got into the habit of drinking rum."
Banji (adj.) बांजी	Barren, without issue.
Banki (adj.) बांकी	Remaining. "Kati banki rahio"— "How many were left over?"
Bans (n.) बांस	Bamboo.
Banse (n.) बांसे	A Nepalese wooden hookah.
Bansuli बांसुली	Fife, piccolo.
Bar (n.) बार	Day of the week. "Aja kia bar ho?"— "What is the day to-day?" Occasionally loosely used for date.
Bar (n.) बांड़	A hedge or boundary round a field, etc.
Barati (n.) बराती	A saw.
Bardan (n.) बरदान	A gift.
Barhaunu (v. tr.) बढाउनु	To increase. "Tisko takab barhaunu parchha"—"His pay must be increased."
Barhnu (v. intr.) बढनु	To grow, to increase.
Bari (n.) बाड़ी	A garden, compound or place surrounded by a Bar (q.v.)
Bari (n.) बारी	Time, turn. "Tero bari ayo"—"Your turn has come."
Barkha (n.) बर्षा	The rains.
Barsnu (v.) बरसनु	To rain; not very often used.
Barula (n.) बारुला	A wasp.
Baruki बारुकी	A hiccough.
Basant (n.) बसन्त	The season of Spring.
Basant Panchmi (n.) बसन्त पंचमी	The birth of Spring; a festival held at the commencement of Spring.
Basi (adj.) बासी	Stale, musty.
Basin (n.) बसिन	An odour, smeli; this is chiefly applicable to a nice smell, a bad one being Gandha.



Basnu (v.) बसुन	To sit ; occasionally to abide. “ M yota din Batoli ma basio ”—“ I stayed in Batoli for one day.” It is also sometimes used for to stop (intr.) “ Pani basio ”—“ The rain has stopped.”
Bat (n.) बात	Talk, speech. Bat katnu, to contradict, cross-examine. Bat marnu, to talk.
Bata (prep.) बाट	From. “ M Kathmandu bata gayo ”—“ I went from Kathmandu.” “ Yo tamasha kasko tira bata chha ? ”—“ (lit.) From whose direction is this show ? ” hence “ Who is giving this show ? ”
Batas (n.) बतास	The wind.
Bataunu (v.) बटाउनु	To show : to winnow.
Batekri (n.) बतेकरी	A large female goat.
Bater (n.) बटेर	A quail.
Batha (adj.) बाठा	Wise. “ Man bhanda challa batha ”—“ The chicken is wiser than the hen.”
Bathan (n.) बथान	A flock, herd.
Batnu (v.) बाटनु	To twist.
Bato (n.) बाटो	A road, highway. Chorbato or Gorento bato, a footpath or byway. Mul bato, a main road. “ M bato birsio ”—“ I have forgotten the road,” hence “ I have lost my way.”
Batuko (n.) बटुको	A cup.
Batulnu (v.) बटुलनु	To gather, collect together.
Baula (n.) बाउला	A sleeve of a coat.
Baunsa बाँसा	A wild dog.
Bawona (n.) बवोना	An oar.
Beglai (adj.) बेगलै	Different.
Beijati (adj.) बेइजती	Of no respect ; not to be respected ; bad.
Bejor बेजोर	Odd-numbered (1, 3, 5, 7, etc.).
Bela (n.) बेला	Time ; “ Tisto bela ma, na hansnu ”—“ At such a time, don't laugh.” “ Aile

	bela bhayana"—“It isn't the time yet.”
Bela (n.) बेला	A cup.
Belcha (n.) बेलचा	A spade.
Beluka (n.) बेलुका	Evening.
Benr (n.) बेङ	A handle.
Beohara (n.) बयाहारा	Circumstance.
Beopar (n.) बयोपारा	Trade, profession.
Bernu (v.) बेङनु	To roll.
Beru (n.) बेडु	A fig.
Besar (n.) बेसार	Huldi.
Besgari (adv.) बेसगरी	Utmost. “Besgari dugar”—“Run as hard as you can.” “Timi rakshi ramro manchhau? Besgari!”—“Do you like rum? Rather.
Besya (n.) बेसिया	A prostitute, whore.
Betha (n.) बेथा	Trouble, distress.
Bethaha (adv.) बेथाहा	Unawares.
Bhadu (n.) भद्दू	Millet.
Bhag (n.) भाग	Fate, luck.
Bhag (n.) भाग	Part.
Bhagat (n.) भगत	A devotee; a man who spurns worldly things.
Bhagbhagi (n.) भगभगी	A stammerer.
Bhagaura (n.) भगौड़ा	A deserter, a runner-away.
Bhagiman (adj.) भाग्यमान	Lucky.
Bhagnu (v.) भागनु	To run away; to escape.
Bhai (n.) भाई	Younger brother. Friendly term used to anyone.
Bhaini भाइनी	Younger sister.
Bhainsi (n.) भैंसी	A buffalo.
Bhaira (adv.) भायरा	Outside, without.
Bhais भाइस	Youth; youthful health.
Bhakari भकारी	A large basket for keeping grain.
Bhakha (n.) भाषा	The tune of a song.
Bhakunda (n.) भकुन्डा	Hockey as played in Nepal.
Bhala (n.) भाला	A spear.

Bhalu (n.) भालु	A bear.
Bhalya (n.) भाल्या	A cock-bird ; a domestic cock.
Bhanda भन्दा	Than ; "Rupsing is better than Narbir " —" Rupsing Narbir bhanda ramro chha."
Bhane (conj.) भने	If. Bhane dekhin also used. " M wah-an gayana bhane, u marne thio"— " If I hadn't gone there, he would have died."
Bhanich (n.) भानोज	Son-in-law's son.
Bhanjyang (n.) भनज्यांग	A defile ; a narrow valley between two hills. There are several places of this name with different epithets in Nepaul.
Bhangera भगेरा	A sparrow.
Bhanra (n.) भांड़ा	Cooking-pots.
Bhanseghar (n.) भानसेवर	A cook-house.
Bhanse (n.) भानसे	A cook.
Bhannu (v.) भननु	To say, tell, speak. The 1st person present often used at the end of a sentence for emphasis :—"Sara paltan bigardinchhas, Bhanchhu !"—" You spoil the whole regiment, I tell you ! " The past participle is used largely where seemingly unnecessary :—"M bholi janchhu bhanera bhanio ule"— " He said he was going to-morrow." " Report sick ! " would be—"M bimar chhu bhanera, report gar ! "
Bhanti (n.) भांती	Bellows (Sanskrit word).
Bhap भाप	Steam.
Bhapsila भापसीला	Hyaena.
Bhar भार	Indebtedness.
Bharai (n.) भरै	Evening. Baraisanjh also used.
Bhari (n.) भारी	A load, burden.
Bhari (prep.) भरी	Throughout the whole. " Din bhari"— " All day long."



Bharia (n.) भरिया	A man who carries loads; a cooly, porter.
Bhariako (adj.) भर्याको	Full.
Bharkar (adv.) भरकर	Just now. "U bharkar ayo"—"He has just this minute come."
Bharm (n.) भर्म	Suspicion.
Bharnu (v.) भरनु	To fill.
Bharyang (n.) भरयांग	Stone stairs or steps.
Bhat (n.) भात	Boiled rice.
Bhatija (n.) भतीजा	Brother's son; nephew. Bhatiji, Brother's daughter, niece.
Bhatkanu (v. intr.) भतकनु	To collapse (of a wall, etc.)
Bhatkaunu (v.t.) भतकाउनु	To knock down (a wall, etc.)
Bhatti (n.) भट्टी	An inn, tavern.
Bhaunra (n.) भौरा	A bumble-bee.
Bhau (n.) भाव	Rate. Chawal ko bhau kati chha yahan?—"What is the rate for rice here?"
Bhauju (n.) भाउनु	Elder brother's wife. E bhauju ho! Common method of calling to women!
Bhauno chhutna (v.) भाउनो छटनु	To get giddy, faint.
Bhayo भयो	Past participle of Hunnu, to be. Used to denote "Finished" at the end of a work. Also as equivalent to Urdu word "bas"—"enough."
Bhed (n.) भेद	Vaccination, etc.
Bheli (n.) भेली	Gur sugar in a round lump (Urdu word).
Bhera, bheri (n.) भेडा भेडी	A sheep, male and female. Also for wild sheep.
Bhet (n.) भेट	A visit, meeting.
Bhetnu (v.) भेटनु	To meet, visit.
Bhikhari (n.) भिखारी	A beggar.
Bhignu (v.) भीगनु	To get wet.
Bhinno bhinno भिन्नो भिन्नो	Different.

Bhir (n.) भीर	A very steep bit of hill ; a precipice.
Bhiralo भिरालो	Steep, precipitous.
Bhiringi (n.) भिरिङ्गि	Syphilis.
Bhittra (adv.) भित्र	Inside, within.
Bhog (n.) भोग	Pleasure, joy.
Bhognu (v.) भोगनु	To have pleasure.
Bholi (adv.) भोली	To-morrow.
Bhorto (n.) भोटो	Nepalese vest.
Bhot (n.) भोट	Tibet.
Bhubro (n.) भुबरो	Embers (of a fire.)
Bhuin (n.) भुई	Ground, floor.
Bhuintala भुई तल	Bottom storey, ground-floor.
Bhuin-chalo (n.) भुई चालो	Earthquake.
Bhuin kaphal भुई काफल	Strawberry.
Bhukh (n.) भुख	Hunger. " Bhukh lagnu "—" To be hungry."
Bhul (n.) भूल	Piece of forgetfulness ; mistake.
Bhuknu (v.) भुकनु	To bark (as a dog.)
Bhunri (n.) भुङ्गि	Abdomen, stomach.
Bhuso (n.) भुसो	Chaff.
Bhyana (adj.) भ्याने	Early (in the sense of early in the morning). Also used loosely for morning.
Bhyaunu (v.) भयाउनु	To finish.
Biah (n.) व्याह	Marriage.
Biaguta (n.) व्यागुता	A frog.
Biaz (n.) व्याज	Interest (on money).
Bibro (n.) बिबरो	A small pimple.
Bichar (n.) बिचार	Thought. " Bichar Garnu "—" To think."
Bichchhi (n.) बिच्छि	A scorpion.
Bichhaunu बिछाउनु	To make one's bed.
Bida बिदा	Farewell, good-bye. " Ab bida bida hola "—" Now there will be good-bye."
Bigarnu (n.) बिगाडनु	To spoil.
Bijli (n.) बिजली	Electricity, lightning.
Bikh (n.) बिष	Poison.

Biknu (v.) बिकनु  
 Bilap (n.) बिलाप  
 Bimra बिमरा  
 Bina (prep.) बिना

Bina (n.) बिना  
 Bina (n.) बिना

Binti (n.) बिलिती

Bipebar (n.) बिपेबार  
 Biphar बिफर  
 Bir (adj.) बीर  
 Biralu (n.) बिरालु  
 Birami (adj.) बिरामी  
 Birano बिरानो  
 Biraun (n.) बिराऊ  
 Biraunu (v.) बिराउनु  
 Biri (n.) बिरी

Birko (n.) बिरको  
 Birsnu (v.) बिरसनु

Biruwa (n.) बिरूवा  
 Bisalnu (v.) बिसालनु  
 Bishalu (adj.) बिषालु  
 Bistar (adv.) बिस्तार  
 Bitaidinu बिताईदिनु  
 Bitike (adv.) बितिकै  
 Bito (n.) बिटो  
 Bitta (n.) बित्ता

To sell.

Lamentation.

A pimple.

Without, not with. "U bina kukri ayo"  
 —"He came without a kukri." But  
 "He left without eating" would be  
 "U na khayera gayo" (*lit.* he went  
 not having eaten).

The musk pod of a musk deer ; musk.

Elder sister's husband. A term of  
 friendliness from a woman to a man.  
 "E bina"—"O cousin."

Representation, request. "M binti  
 garnu ayo"—"I have come to make  
 a request."

Thursday.

Small-pox.

Brave.

A cat.

Ill, sick.

Stranger, unknown person.

Error, mistake.

To make a mistake.

Black paintlike stuff put on teeth. It  
 is supposed to show up the white,  
 and also to keep the teeth strong.

Cork (of a bottle).

To forget. "M bato birsio"—"I forgot  
 the road, I lost my way."

A small plant of any sort

To take a rest ; to rest.

Poisonous.

Gently.

To spend time.

At that very time ; at the same time.

Load of grass.

The span of hand.



Bitnu (v.) बितनु	To die.
Biu (n.) बिउ	Seed.
Bodho (adj.) बोढो	Blunt (of a knife).
Boknu (v.) बोकनु	To carry.
Bokra (n.) बोकरा	The bark of a tree.
Bokshi (n.) बोकशी	A witch. "Tio bokus-ma bokshi re- chha"—"That box is haunted."
Bokya (n.) बोक्या	A ram.
Bolo (n.) बोलो	A beam (of wood).
Boso (n.) बोसो	Fat.
Bot (n.) बोट	A word sometimes used for a tree.
Bohari (n.) बोहारी	A daughter-in-law.
Buchka (n.) बुचका	Stubble.
Bucho (adj.) बुचो	Without ornaments, unadorned, plain.
Buddhi (n.) बुद्धि	Wisdom.
Buddhbar (n.) बुद्धवार	Wednesday.
Bujhaunu (v.) बुझाउनु	(1) To extinguish, put out (a fire). (2) To explain, make understand.
Bujhnu (v.) बुझनु	To understand.
Bulaki (n.) बुलाकी	The nose-ring on the piece of skin between the nostrils.
Bulbuli (n.) बुलबुली	A method of cropping the hair ("knot- tish.")
Bunnu (v.) बुननु	To spin ; to spin wool.
Burburya (adj.) बुरबुरया	Sprinkled, loose (of earth).
Burnu (v.) बुझनु	To enter water, sink.
Buro (adj.) बुढो	Old, aged.
Buro Anlo (n.) बुढो अंलो	Thumb ; big toe.
Burya (n.) बुडिया	An old woman.
Chabaunu (v.) चबाउनु	To chew
Chabi (n.) चाबी	A key.
Chain चैन	An emphatic exclamation. "Ko chain ho?"—"Which is it <i>exactly</i> ?"
Chadar (n.) चादर	A sheet. Also called chedar
Chah (n.) चाह	Tea.
Chahla चहला	Water-logged.

Chainu (v.) चाहिनु

To be necessary. "Is lài garnu chainchha?"—"This must be done." "Koi aru manchhe chainchhan?"—"Are any more men required?"

Chait (n.) चैत

The month 15th March to 15th April.

Chak (n.) चाक

The "seat" of a person, buttocks.

Chakhnu (v.) चाखनु

To taste.

Chaklo (adj.) चाकलो

Broad, thick, dense.

Chaku (n.) चाकु

A penknife (Urdu word).

Chal (n.) चाल

(1) Behaviour. "Tisko chal kasto chha?"—"How does he behave?" Chal Chalan frequently used. (2) Feeling. "Bhuinchalo ko chal payis ki payenas?"—"Did you feel the earthquake or not?"

Chalan (n.) चलन

Behaviour. See Chal.

Challa (n.) चल्ला

A small chicken.

Chalno (n.) चालनी

A sieve.

Chalnu (v.) चालनु

To sift.

Chamera (n.) चमेड़ा

A bat (bird).

Chamkanu (v.) चमकनु

To be startled.

Chanakho (adj.) चनाखो

Smart, clever, alert, brisk.

Chand (n.) चांद

Target (Urdu word).

Chandi (n.) चांदी

Silver.

Chankya (n.) चंखिया

Clever.

Chanri (adv.) चांडै

Quickly, swiftly; also used for early "Timi chanri ayau"—"You came quickly or early."

Char (num.) चार

Four; the word for tea is Chah.

Chāraunu (v.) चराउनु

To graze, to pasture.

Charbar (n.) चाड़बाड़ा

A festival.

Charkhaunu (v.) चरखाउनु

To fire.

Charkha (n.) चर्खा

A spinning wheel.

Charko (adj.) चरको

Aloud. "Aile charko bhan"—"Talk a little louder."

Charnu (v.) चढनु	To climb, ascend ; to mount a horse or carriage. "Ghora mathi charera"— "On horseback."
Chara (n.) चरा	A bird.
Charo (n.) चारो	Bait, for fishing.
Charkinu (v.) चरकिनु	To crack (of a wall, etc.).
Charpatti (adv.) चारपट्टी	All four quarters.
Chartira (adv.) चारतीर	All four directions. "Chartira pani thio"—"There was water all around."
Chasma (n.) चसमा	Spectacles, glasses.
Chatnu (v.) चाटनु	To lick with the tongue.
Chaubandi (n.) चौबन्दी	Nepalese dress (as Jhampanis wear).
Chauro (adj.) चौड़ो	Broad (Urdu word).
Chawal (n.) चावल	Rice (uncooked).
Chaya चाया	Scurf.
Cheli (n.) चेली	A girl.
Chepnu (v.) चेपनु	To press.
Chepto (adj.) चेपटो	Flat.
Cherana (n.) चेरना	A girl.
Chetaunu (v.) चेताउनु	To warn.
Chewa (n.) चेवा	A hiding place, ambush.
Chhadnu (v.) छादनु	To be sick, to vomit, to eject.
Chhahari (n.) छाहारी	Shade, shadow.
Chhala (n.) छाला	Skin, leather, hide.
Chhalinu (v.) छलिनु	Deceive.
Chhamnu (v.) छामनु	To touch, feel.
Chhana (n.) छाना	Ceiling, roof.
Chhango (n.) छांगो	A torrent, rapids.
Chhantnu (v.) छांटनु	To select, choose.
Chhap (n.) छाप	(1) Print. (2) The tail of coins. (3) A seal.
Chhaphāni top छफनी तोप	A large cannon of 6 maunds powder.
Chhapnu (v.) छापनु	To press, to print.
Chhapri (n.) छपरी	A sod of turf.
Chhara (n.) छारा	A waterfall, cascade.
Chhara (n.) छरा	Shot.
Chharnu (v.) छड़नु	To sow.



Chhata (n.) छाता	An umbrella.
Chhati (n.) छाती	The chest.
Chhatkya (adv.) छटक्या	Diagonally, at an angle.
Chhaya (n.) छाया	Shadow, shade.
Chhegnu (v.) छेंगनु	To stop, prevent.
Chhenr (n.) छेंड	A hole.
Chheo (n.) छेव	The side (of a place), the edge, bank.
Chheparo (n.) छेपाड़ो	A lizard.
Chherauti (n.) छेरौटी	Diarrhoea.
Chhima (n.) छिमा	Mercy.
Chhimal छिमाल	Grass on a tree.
Chhimeki (n.) छिमेकी	A neighbour, acquaintance.
Chhin (n.) छिन	A moment. "Ek chhin"—"Half a mo."
Chhina (n.) छीना	A chisel.
Chhipia ko (adj.) छिपियाको	Wrinkled.
Chhiribirya (adj.) छिरबिर्या	Piebald, spotted.
Chhirki (n.) छिड़की	The chik (on a door).
Chhirnu (v.) छिरनु	To pierce, bore, go through ; also to split (wood).
Chhito (adv.) छिटो	Quickly, swiftly.
Chholdari (n.) छोलदारी	A tent.
Chhopnu (v.) छोपनु	To cover ; to catch.
Chhornu (v.) छोडनु	To loose, loosen, let go, forsake. "Na chhor" "Don't let go," i.e. "Hold tight."
Chhor : chhori (n.) छोरो छोरी	Son, daughter. Also for stepson, step-daughter.
Chhunu (v.) छुनु	To touch.
Chhura (n.) छुरा	A razor.
Chhuskya (n.) छुस्क्या	A backbiter, sneak.
Chhutaunu (v. tr.) छुटाउनु	To dismiss, divorce.
Chhutnu (v. intr.) छुटनु	To leave, forsake
Chhutti (n.) छुट्टि	Holiday, leave.
Chichiaunu (v.) चीच्याउनु	To scream.
Chihan (n.) चिहान	A cemetery, burial-ground.
Chil (n.) चील	A kite (bird).
Chilaunu (v.) चिलाउनु	To itch.

Chilaunu (n.) चिलाउनु	A tree that grows in Nepal.
Chilm (n.) चीलम	The upper part of a hookah.
Chimalnu (v.) चिमलनु	To close the eyes. Also chim garnu used.
Chinkh garnu (v.) चिखं गरनु	To sneeze.
Chimatnu (v.) चिमाटनु	To pinch, nip.
Chimchim (n.) चिमचिम	A wink. "U le mlai chimchim gario"— "He winked at me."
Chin (n.) चीन	China.
Chinajana (n.) चीनाजान	Acquaintance.
Chinnu (v.) चिननु	To recognize.
Chino (n.) चिनो	A sign, signal.
Chiphlinu (v.) चिफलनु	To slip. This and the next two words can be written with p instead of ph :— चिफलो
Chiphlo (adj.) चिफलो	Slippery, slimy.
Chiphlo kira (n.) चिफलो	A slug or snail (lit. a slimy insect.)
Chirko (adj.) चिरको	Senseless.
Chiso (adj.) चिसो	Cold (to the touch). "Pani chiso chha" —"The water is cold." But "It is cold to-day" would be "Aja jaru bhayo."
Chitharnu (v.) चीथरनु	To get scratched.
Chitti (n.) चिट्टी	A letter.
Chituwa (n.) चितुना	A leopard, panther.
Chiunro (n.) च्यूंङो	The chin.
Chiura (n.) चिऊडा	Rice (parched).
Chobaunu (v.) चोबाउनु	To dip (tr.)
Chobnu (v.) चोबनु	To dip (intr.).
Choila (n.) चोइला	Small sticks.
Chokho (adj.) चोखो	Clean.
Cholo (n.) चोलो	A bodice.
Chor (n.) चोर	A thief.
Chor ankha (n.) चोर आंखा	Thief eye. "Chor ankha le hirnu"— "To give a sidelong look" or "to steal a glance."
Chor anlo (n.) चोर अंलो	The fore-finger.

Chor bato (n.) चोर बाटो	A byway, foot-path.
Chornu (v.) चोरन	To steal, thieve.
Chuchubam (n.) चुचुबाम	A pointed eel.
Chula (n.) चुला	A cooking-place.
Chuli (n.) चुली	A cliff.
Chuna (n.) चुना	Lime.
Chunrnu (v.) चुङ्नु	To nip off
Chunu (v.) चुनु	To leak
Chura (n.) चुरा	Bracelet.
Chusnu (v.) चुसनु	To suck.
Chyau (n.) च्याऊ	A mushroom.
Dabaunu (v.) दबाउनु	To hide, hide away.
Dab (n.) दाब	A sheath, scabbard.
Dabilo (n.) दाबीलो	A disc.
Dada (n.) दादा	An old servant.
Dag (n.) दाग	A stain.
Dagi (n.) दागी	Punishment.
Daha (n.) डाह	Envy, hate.
Dahi (n.) दही	A kind of sour milk curd.
Dai दाई	Elder brother.
Daijo (n.) दाइजो	A dowry.
Dailo (n.) दैली	A door, gate.
Dainya (adj.) दाइन्या	Right (not left).
Daju (n.) दाजु	An elder brother, also pronounced dazu and dai.
Dak (n.) डाक	The postal service ; a system of couriers.
Dakhan (n.) दखन	The south.
Dakkar दक्कार	A belch. "Dakkar ayo"—"a belch came."
Daknu (n.) डाक्नु	To call "Tis lai daknu"—"Call him"
Daku (n.) डाकू	A robber, highwayman.
Dalchini (n.) दालचीनी	Cinnamon.
Dalin (n.) दलीन	A beam (wood).
Dalo (n.) डालो	A basket.
Dallo (n.) डल्लो	A round lump of anything ; a berry.
Dam (n.) दाम	Price, value.
Dam (n.) डाम	A scar.



Damru डमबरू	Hourglass-shaped drum.
Dan (n.) दान	A gift ; charity.
Dana (n.) दाना	Grain.
Dand (n.) डंड	A fine.
Danda (n.) डन्डा	An axle.
Dandā (n.) डन्डा	A pole.
Dandiphor डन्डीफोर	A pimple.
Dangra डाङ्गरा	A shiver.
Dangre डाङ्गरे	A mina bird.
Danra (n.) डाङ्रा	A ridge, spur of a hill, a razorback hill ; a hill.
Dans (n.) डांस	A horse-fly.
Dant (n.) दांत	A tooth.
Danth (n.) डांठ	A stalk (of a plant).
Daphe (n.) डाफे	A minal.
Dar (n.) डर	Fear ; danger.
Daraunu (v.) डराउनु	To frighten.
Darnu (v.) डरनु	To fear.
Dari (n.) दाडी	A beard.
Darim (n.) दाड़िम	A pomegranate.
Darkanu (v.) दरकनु	To split or be scarred (of hillside).
Dărsăn दरसन	Visit to superior.
Daru (n.) डाडू	A spoon.
Daru (n.) डारू	A sort of rum made in the Terai.
Das (num.) दस	Ten.
Dasein (n.) दसाई	The festival of the Dasehra, held at the end of September or in October. Consists of dancing, singing, etc. On the first day sacred rice is sown. On the seven <sup>th</sup> day the sacred flowers are brought, and on the ninth, goats and buffaloes are sacrificed. The tenth day, (Tika) caste marks are placed on the forehead (of rice) ; a good deal is also drunk that day. The rice has a permanent guard over it. The

Dasnu (v.) डसनु  
 Data (n.) दाता  
 Dauro (n.) दौरो  
 Dazu (n.) दाजु  
 Debro (adj.) देबरो  
 Dekhnu (v.) देखनु  
 Des (n.) देस

Desan (adj.) देसान  
 Desi (adj.) देसी  
 Dewal (n.) देवाल  
 Dhago (n.) धागो  
 Dhaja (n.) धजा  
 Dhakar (n.) धाकर  
 Dhaknu (v.) ढाकनु  
 Dhakre (n.) ढाकरे  
 Dhalkanu (v.) ढलकनु  
 Dhālnu (v.i.) ढलनु  
 Dhālnu (v.tr.) ढालनु  
 Dhamkanu (v.) धमकानु  
 Dhamki (n.) धमकी  
 Dhan (n.) धान  
 Dhan (n.) धन  
 Dhankhani (n.) धनखनी  
 Dhantnu (v.) ढांटनु

Dhanu (n.) धनु  
 Dhapaunu (v.) धपाउनु  
 Dhar (n.) धाड़  
 Dhar (n.) धार  
 Dharag (n.) डराग  
 Dharilo (adj.) धरिलो  
 Dharknu (v.) धरकनु

Malshiri and Ramayan books are read  
 and sung during this festival.  
 To enter into, pierce.  
 A philanthropist ; a spendthrift.  
 Wood (the substance) ; fire-wood.  
 An elder brother.  
 Left.  
 To see, look.  
 Country. Any ades or parades is foreign  
 country. Des is also used for the  
 Plains of India in comparison with  
 the hills. Also written desh.  
 Infectious.  
 Indian ; belonging to the Plains.  
 A wall.  
 Thread.  
 A small flag over a temple.  
 A basket for grain.  
 To cover, close.  
 One without a permanent profession.  
 To lean over.  
 To topple over.  
 To knock over.  
 To threaten.  
 A threat.  
 Growing rice.  
 Riches.  
 A woman who is a spendthrift.  
 To deceive, take in " Dhantia ko kura "  
 —" A lie."  
 An arrow.  
 To drive away.  
 The stem, bottom of anything.  
 The blade of a knife.  
 A large tiger.  
 Sharp. Edge-ways.  
 To throb (of heart).

Dharkya (adj.) धरक्या	Striped.
Dhawa (n.) धावा	An attack. "Dhawa paret"—"An out parade."
Dhere (adj.) धेरै	Many. Too much. "Timi le dhere diyo"—"You gave too much."
Dheruwa (n.) धेडुवा	A langoor monkey.
Dhilo (adj.) ढिलो	The opposite to Chanri. Slow, late.
Dhiraj (n.) धिरज	Courage.
Dhito (adj.) ढीटो	Obstinate. Stubborn.
Dhobi (n.) धोबी	A washerman.
Dhobini (n.) धोबिनी	(1) A washerwoman. (2) A bird.
Dhok (n.) ढोक	Worship. "Dhok garnu"—"To worship, to bow down to (in form of salutation)."
Dhoka (n.) ढोका	A door.
Dhoknu (v.) ढोकनु	To worship, bow.
Dhoti (n.) धोती	Loin-cloth.
Dhuirō धुइरो	A crowd.
Dhuknu (v.) ढुकनु	To watch, lie in wait for.
Dhukur (n.) ढुकुर	A dove.
Dhukuti (n.) धुकुटी	Treasure chest, treasury.
Dhulo (n.) धुलो	Dust.
Dhumilo (adj.) धुमिलो	Not clear, hazy, dirty (of water).
Dhumiro (n.) धुमीरो	A white ant.
Dhumsi (n.) धुमसी	Mildew.
Dhunga (n.) ढुंगा	A stone, rock.
Dhungra (adj.) ढुंगरा	Hollow.
Dhungro (n.) ढुंगरो	A megaphone.
Dhunu (v.) धुनु	To wash (of clothes, mouth and hands etc., not to have a wash).
Dhuwan (n.) धुवां	Smoke.
Dhyan (n.) ध्यान	Notice, attention. "Us lai dhyan dinu chainchha"—"Attention must be paid to that."
Didi (n.) दिदि	Elder sister.
Dikhanu (v.) दिखानु	To show.
Din (n.) दिन	Day.



Dinu(v.) दिनु	To give ; allow. " Tis lai jane na dinu "
	—" Don't let him go."
Diuso (n.) दिऊसो	Daytime.
Diwali (n.) दिवाली	A festival, often called Tiwar ; the feast of lamps in honour of the goddess Bhawani at the new moon of the month of Kathik, October or November.
Diyo (n.) दियो	A small lamp made of earthenware.
Divasilai (n.) दियासलाई	A match.
Do bhashe दो भाशे	One who does things from both sides ; an interpreter.
Dobriaunu (v.) दोबन्याउनु	To fold.
Doharo (adj.) दोहरो	Double.
Doko (n.) डोको	A basket.
Donra (n.) डोंडा	The gutter in a roof.
Dopahar (n.) दोपहर	Midday (the middle of the watches).
Dori (n.) डोरी	A rope.
Dornu (v.) दोरनु	To know how to.
Doryaunu (v.) डोन्याउनु	To lead by the hand or on a string, etc.
Dosh (n.) दोष	Blame, suspicion.
Dosan (n.) दोसान	The frontier, border of a country.
Dotho डोठो	Bucket
Dubaunu (v. tr.) डुबाउनु	To drown, make sink.
Dublo (adj.) दुबलो	Thin, lean.
Dubnu (v.) दुबनु	To drown, sink.
Dubo (n.) दुबो	Turf.
Dudh (n.) दुध	Milk ; the female breasts ; udder.
Dugarnu (v.) दुगडनु	To run.
Duita (num.) दुइटा	Two, both.
Dukha (n.) दुख	Trouble.
Dukhnu (v.) दुखनु	To ache, pain, trouble.
Dulha (n.) दुलहा	Bridegroom.
Dulhani (n.) दुलहानी	Bride.
Dulnu (v.) डुलनु	To wander, walk, travel.
Dulo (n.) दुलो	A hole.
Dumsi (n.) दुमसी	A porcupine.

Dunga (n.) डुङ्गा	A boat (small).
Dunro (adj.) डुङ्गो	Lame.
Dunya (n.) दुनिया	The world.
Ekkā (n.) एक्का	The ace in cards.
Ekkasi (adv.) एक्कासी	Suddenly.
Eknasai (adv.) एक्नासे	Alike.
Gadah (n.) गदाह	A donkey ; also a term of abuse as in English.
Gadda (n.) गद्दा	A mattress.
Gagri (n.) गागरी	Copper jar.
Gagro गागरो	Earthenware jar.
Gahana (n.) गहना	An ornament.
Gahun (n.) गहू	Wheat.
Gai (n.) गाई	A Cow.
Gail (adj.) गैल	Absent, missing.
Gainra (n.) गैंडा	A rhinoceros.
Gainti (n.) गैंती	A pickaxe.
Gairo (adj.) गैरो	Deep.
Gairo (n.) गैरो	Nullah, small valley.
Gaj (n.) गज	A yard (3 feet).
Gajilo (adj.) गजीलो	Broad.
Gajul (n.) गाजुल	The black stuff put round the eyes.
Gajur (n.) गजुर	A dome, minaret.
Gala (n.) गाला	A necklace.
Gali (n.) गाली	Abuse, swearing, bad language.
Galich (n.) गालीच	Braces.
Galla (n.) गल्ला	Recruiting.
Galnu (v.) गलनु	To melt, dissolve ; hence to tire (often of the arms).
Galti (n.) गलती	Fault, mistake.
Gambhir (adj.) गम्भीर	Polite.
Gamilo गमीलो	Silent.
Gabana (n.) गबन	An oar.
Ganaupu (v.) गनाउनु	To smell, stink (usually of a bad smell) “ Kia ganayo ? ”—“ What is smelling ? ”
Gandha (n.) गन्ध	Smell, scent (usually bad). “ Us ko

	gandha pario"—"It smelt." "Us ko gandha payo"—"Got its scent."
Gandhak (n.) गन्धक	Sulphur.
Ganga (n.) गंगा	A river.
Gangananu (v.) गनगनानु	To murmur. Gangani, a murmurer.
Gangata (n.) गंगटा	A crab.
Gannu (v.) गन्नु	To count.
Ganra (n.) गांडा	Goitre. "Kana des ma ganra tanderi" —"In a blind country a goitre looks nice."
Gantho (n.) गांठो	(1) A knot. (2) A knuckle.
Ganu (v.) गानु	To sing.
Ganwari (adj.) गंवारी	Foolish.
Gara गड़ा	A terraced field
Gari (n.) गाड़ी	A carriage.
Gari (n.) गड़ी	A fortress, tower.
Garja (n.) गरज	Thunder.
Garnu (v.) गरनु	To do. This is used with many nouns to form a verb: "Katam garnu,"— "To finish, etc." Also for frequenta- tive verbs: "Bokdai garnu,"—"To be in the habit of carrying."
Garnu (v.) गाड़नु	To bury. Purnu is more polite. To penetratc.
Garō (n.) गारो	A wall, partition.
Garō (adj.) गारो	Severe, irksome. "M paret khelnu la garo manchhu"—"I think that it is rather hard to go on parade."
Garul गरुल	Eagle.
Garungo (adj.) गरुंगो	Heavy.
Garuwa (n.) गडुवा	Brass pot with spout.
Gaun (v.) गाऊं	A village.
Gaura गौडा	Shelter, redoubt.
Ghachya (n.) घच्या	A push.
Ghado घादो	Nepalese garment knotted in front of ' chest.
Ghaile (adj.) घैले	Wounded.



Ghainta घैन्टा	Earthenware pot ; gharra.
Ghalek (n.) घलेक	A cloth worn over the shoulder.
Gham (n.) घाम	Sunshine ; heat of the sun ; also loosely as sun.
Ghamandi (adj.) घमन्डी	Proud.
Ghamar (adj.) घामड़	Ignorant, foolish, stupid.
Ghamora (n.) घमोडा	Heat rash.
Ghan (n.) घन	A large hammer.
Ghanta (n.) घन्टा	Gong, bell, clock.
Ghanti (n.) घांटी	A mountain-pass. The throat.
Ghar (n.) घर	A house, home.
Ghari (n.) घड़ी	A watch. Ghari ghari (adv.), frequently.
Ghas (n.) घास	Grass.
Ghasnu (v.) घसनु	To anoint, pour on.
Ghat (n.) घाट	Landing place, ferry.
Ghataunu (v. tr.) घटाउनु	To decrease.
Ghati (n.) घटी	Want, lack.
Ghatnu (v. intr.) घटनु	To decrease.
Ghau (n.) घाव	A wound.
Ghera (n. & adj.) घे र	A circle ; round.
Ghernu (v.) घेरनु	To surround.
Ghichra (n.) घिचरा	The nape of the neck.
Ghinn (n.) घिन्न	Contempt, disgust.
Ghisarnu (v.) घीसाइनु	To drag along the ground.
Ghochnu (v.) घोचनु	To pierce, prick.
Ghoptaunu (v. tr.) घोपटाउनु	To upset, capsize.
Ghoptnu (v. intr.) घोपटनु	To upset, capsize.
Ghopto. (adj.) घोपटो	Bent, stooping.
Ghora (n.) घोड़ा	A horse.
Ghotnu (v.) घोटनु	To rub.
Ghui (n.) घ्यू	Ghee ; clarified butter.
Ghuchuk (n.) घुचुक	Back of the neck.
Ghumaunu (v. tr.) घुमाउनु	To turn round. “ Mero tauko ghuma- yo ”—“ I am giddy ” (Urdu phrase, Khaskura being ringaunu, q.v.).
Ghumnu (v. intr.) घुमनु	To turn round (Urdu word).

Ghunra (n.) घुंड़ा	The knee.
Ghurinu (v.) घुरीनु	To snore.
Ghus घुस	A bribe.
Gid (n.) गीद	A song.
Gidda (n.) गिद्ध	A vulture.
Gidi (n.) गिदि	The brain.
Gijaunu (n.) गिजाउनु	To laugh at, jest at, cheek.
Gin (n.) गीन	A ball.
Gita (n.) गीटा	A species of creeper.
Gobar (n.) गोबर	Fresh cow-dung.
Gobara (n.) गोबारा	(1) A beetle. (2) Balloon.
Gobi (n.) गोबी	A cabbage.
Gogan (n.) गोगन	A vessel made of grass.
Gohar (n.) गोहार	Help.
Gohara (n.) गोहड़ा	A biscobra ; large lizard.
Goho (n.) गोहो	A pathway made by animals in jungle
Gola (n.) गोला	A shell (gun).
Goli (n.) गोली	Urdu word for ball ; bullet.
Goli ganta (n.) गोली गांठा	The ankle.
Golmirich (n.) गोलमरीच	Black pepper.
Gora (adj.) गोरा	Fair complexioned : also (n.) for a British soldier.
Gorento bato (n.) गोरठो बाटो	A pathway ; byway.
Gorsh गोरश	Milk (curd).
Goru (n.) गोरु	A bull.
Goth (n.) गोठ	A cowshed.
Gothala (n.) गोठाला	A cowheard.
Goti (n.) गोटी	A piece in a game like chess, draughts, etc.
Gu (n.) गू	An animal's droppings.
Gudi (n.) गुदी	Kernel (of a nut).
Guhi (n.) गुहि	A crocodile.
Gulam (n.) गुलाम	Knave in cards. (Urdu).
Gulamchor गुलाम चोर	A card game like "Old Maid." (Urdu)
Gulap (n.) गुलाब	Rose (flower).
Guleli (n.) गुलेली	A small bow which shoots mud pellets.
Gulio (adj.) गलियो	Sweet.
Gulla (n.) गुल्ला	Testicle.

Gumti (n.) गुमटी	The butts on the range ; a sentry box.
Gun (n.) गुन	Thanks.
Guna garnu (v.) गुना गरनु	To multiply. Also duiguna is two times etc. (Multiplication).
Gunda (adj.) गुन्दा	Clever.
Gunga (adj.) गुंगा	Dumb.
Gunr. (n.) गूँड़	A bird's nest.
Gupt (adj.) गुप्त	Secret, private.
Guru (n.) गुरु	A teacher, learned man.
Guruwas (n.) गुरुवास	Rhododendron.
Guthnu (n.) गुथनु	To wind round (a turban).
Gyan (n.) ग्यान	Knowledge, wisdom.
Hagnu (v.) हगनु	To purge.
Hai (n.) हाई	A yawn. " Hai garnu "—" To yawn."
Haiza (n.) हैजा	Cholera.
Hakanu हकानु	To drive away.
Halo (n.) हलो	A plough.
Halungo (adj.) हलुंगो	Light (not heavy).
Halanu (v. intr.) हलनु	To move.
Halaunu (v. tr.) हलाउनु	To move.
Halisa (n.) हलीसा	A green pigeon.
Halnu (v.) हलेसा	To put. " Tis lai utha hal "—" Put this there." Also in the Completive verbs as an alternative to Saknu : " Maile uslai gari halio "—" I finished doing that."
Hami (pro.) हमी	We ; also honorific for I.
Hamro (pro.) हमरो	Our ; also honorific for my.
Hango (n.) हांगो	The branch of a tree.
Hani (n.) हानी	Destruction, damage.
Hannu (v.) हाननु	To hit, strike. " Khutta le hannu "—" To kick " (of humans). For an animal " to kick " is " lat le hannu."
Hanri (n.) हांडी	A pot.
Hans (n.) हांस	A duck. " Thulo hans "—" A goose."
Hansnu (v.) हंसनु	To laugh.
Har (n.) हाड	A bone.



Harami (n.) हरामी	A term of abuse.
Haraunu (v.) हराउनु	To lose a thing. "Maile mero chaku harayo"—"I lost my penknife."
Harbar (n.) हडबड	Confusion.
Hari (n.) हरी	God.
Harikangal (adj.) हरी कंगाल	Destitute.
Harikatha (n.) हरीकथा	A sermon ; (lit.) A God lesson.
Haryo (adj.) हरियो	Green.
Harsha (n.) हर्ष	Pleasure.
Harmani हारमानी	Astonished.
Harmoni (n.) हारमोनी	A sort of guitar.
Harnu (v. intr.) हारनु	To lose. "Bazi ko katam bhayo ; hami haryaun"—"The match is over ; we lost."
Haskanu (v.) हस्कनु	To become pleased.
Hath (n.) हाथ	The hand ; the fore-arm. Also as a measure, the span of the hand.
Hathbhari (adj.) हाथभरी	Handful.
Hathi (n.) हाथी	An elephant.
Hathkari (n.) हाथकडी	Handcuff.
Hathkelo हाथकेलो	Palm of the hand.
Hathyar (n.) हाथयार	A tool.
Hatoro (n.) हतोडो	A hammer.
Hawas (adv.) (imp.) हवस	(1) The polite form of the auxiliary imperative. "Basnu hawas"—"Please sit down." (2) An exclamation in answer to a request, etc. "Mero luga liau"—"Bring my clothes" ; "Hawas"—"All right."
Hela (n.) हेला	Disgrace.
Hernu (v.) हेरनु	To look.
Hiju (n.) हिजु	Yesterday.
Hijuasti (adv.) हिजुअस्ती	Some days ago. "Hijuasti hamile testo garinaun"—"We have not been doing so these latter days."
Hilo (n.) हिलो	Mud.
Himal (n.) हिमाल	A snow-peak.

Hinamina (adv.) हिनामिना	Scattered about.
Hira (n.) हिरा	A diamond.
Hirkaunu (v.) हरकाउनु	To hit, strike. "Maile banduk le hirkayan"—"I shot (it)."
Hishknu (v.) हिसकनु	To be startled, frightened.
Hit (n.) हित	Kindness ; friendship.
Hitnu (v.) हिटनु	To move, to start on a walk, etc.
Hiun (n.) हिउं	Snow.
Ho हो	3rd person sing. Present indicative of Hunnu, to be ; used as "yes" : "Tero naun Ranbir ho ?"—"Is your name Ranbir ?" "Ho"—"Yes."
Hocho (adj.) होचो	Short, low.
Hoina होइन	The negative of Ho above and used in the same way. It is more emphatic than the ordinary "ne," "no."
Hosakne (adj.) होसकने	Possible.
Hori होरी	The Holi festival.
Hukm (n.) हुकम	(1) Command, order, decree, authority. (2) The spade suit in cards.
Hunnu (v.) हुनु	To be; become ; auxiliary verb, see Grammar.
Hurri (n.) हुरीं	A storm, tempest.
Ichchha (n.) इच्छा	Wish, desire, "Maile aphnu ichcha le garyan"—"I did it of my own accord."
Inar (n.) इनार	A well.
Indreni (n.) इन्द्रयानी	Rainbow.
Int (n.) ईंट	A brick.
Inta (n.) ईंटा	The diamond suit in cards.
Isalu (n.) ऐसालु	Raspberry (really Aisalu, q.v.)
Ispat (n.) इस्पात	Steel.
Isto (adv.) Issari एस्तो	Thus (really esto q.v.)
Itha (adv.) एथा	Hither (really yetha q.v.)
Ityadi इत्यादि	Et cetera.
Jab (adv.) जब	When.
Jaephul (n.) जाईफुल	Nutmeg.

Jagaunu (v.) जगाउनु	To arouse, wake up (tr.)
Jagir (n.) जागिर	Pay ; land given on account of service. “ Jagir khanu ”—“ To get pay.”
Jagnu (v. intr.) जगनु	To awake.
Jahan (adv.) जहां	Where ; wherever.
Jahan (n.) जाहान	Person in one's home.
Jairya (n.) जैर्या	A fool, idiot.
Jal (n.) जाल	Net, cobweb.
Jalthal जलथल	Flood.
Jalnu (v. intr.) जलनु	To burn, be kindled.
Jamani जमानी	An answerer back.
Jamnu (v.) जमनु	To freeze.
Jan (n.) जान	Life.
Jana (n.) जना	Man, person.
Janchnu (v.) जांचनु	To examine, prove.
Janeu (n.) जनेउ	The Hindu thread.
Jangal (n.) जंगल	Jungle.
Jangali (adj.) जंगली	Wild, savage.
Janghar (n.) जंघार	A ford, crossing place.
Janghari (adj.) जंघारी	Shallow.
Janibujhera (adj.) जानीबु भेर	Knowingly ; wittingly, on purpose.
Janmasthanami जन्माष्टमी	Birthday of Shri Krishna.
Jannu (v.) जाननु	To know a thing.
Janr (n.) जांड़	An intoxicating drink made out of rice, rather like beer.
Jantu (n.) जन्तु	An animal, creature.
Janu (v.) जानु	To go. Past tense “ gayan etc. ” Used as in Urdu to form the Passive Voice.
Janwar (n.) जनवार	An animal.
Jara (adv.) जरा	A little. Pronounced zara. “ Jara debro tira sar ”—“ Move a little to your left.”
Jarayo (n.) जड़ायो	A sambhar.
Jaro (n.) जरो	Fever.
Jaro (adj.) जाड़ो	Cold (of climate, etc.). “ Aja jaro bhayo ”—“ It is cold to-day.” “ The



	water is cold " would be " Pani chiso chha."
Jasilo (adj.) जसीलो	Famous.
Jasari जसरी	These two adverbs both mean " as."
Jasto जस्तो	
Jat (n.) जात	Caste.
Jatan (adj.) जतन	Careful, care.
Jati (adj.) जाती	Lit : "casty," so "good," " excellent."
Jati (adv.) जती	As many as.
Jau (n.) जी	Oats, barley.
Jaunlia (n.) जौल्या	Twins.
Jawai (n.) जवाई	Son-in-law.
Jela जेला	Tax, labour.
Jeth (n.) जेठ	The month 15th May to 15th June.
Jethan (n.) जेठान	Wife's elder brother. Jethani = his wife.
Jetho (adi.) जेठो	The eldest of a family ; elder.
	Jethi ama = elder maternal aunt. Jetha ba = elder paternal uncle.
Jhagra (n.) झगड़ा	A quarrel, dispute.
Jhain (adv.) झैं	As.
Jhalla (adj.) झल्ला	Mad.
Jhamre झामरे	Any quick song.
Jhamta (n.) झामटा	A place where sticks remain after the large parts of a felled tree are removed.
Jhan (adv.) झन	All the more. " Jhan sikaunchhu, jhan jandenas "—" The more I teach you, the less you know."
Jhandi (n.) झन्डी	A flag.
Jhanto (n.) झांटो	A water-mill.
Jhank (adj.) झांक	Male (or all wild animals, except birds).
Jhar, Jhari (n.) झाड़, झाड़ी	A small bush ; tuft, etc.
Jhara (n.) झाड़ा	A stool, purge.
Jhari (n.) झाड़ि	A shower of rain.
Jharnu (v.) झड़नु	To come down, descent. " U rukh bata

Jhasang भसंग	jhario "—" He came down from the tree."
Jhatt (adv.) भट्ट	Jhasanghannu, to be afraid.
Jhelkhana (n.) भेलखाना	Instantly.
Jhignu (v.) भिगनु	Prison
	To take out. " Ule chaku khalti bata jhigyo "—" He took a knife out of his pocket." Also " Git jhignu "—" To sing a song.
Jhikaunu (v.) भिकाउनु	To call, summon.
Jhilkia (n.) भिलक्या	A wag, funny man.
Jhinga (n.) भिङगा	A small fly, such as a sandfly.
Jhingiti (n.) भिंगिटी	A tile, slate on roof.
Jhitimiti (n.) भिटीमिटी	Belongings, one's things.
Jholi (n.) भोली	A haversack.
Jhuknu भुकनु	To bow down, bend forward.
Jhukira (adv.) भुकीर	By accident.
Jhulnu (v.) भुलनु	To nod.
Jhumro (n.) भुमरो	A rag
Jhundaunu (tr.) भुंडाउनु	To hang.
Jhundnu (v. tr.) भुन्डनु	To hang, be hanging.
Jhuppa (n.) भुप्पा	A bunch.
Jhuro (adj.) भुरो	Brittle.
Jhus (n.) भूस	Hair (as on a woolly-bear caterpillar).
Jhutha (adj.) भुठा	False, untrue.
Jhyal (n.) झ्याल	A window. •
Jhyang (n.) झ्यांग	Small scrub, bushes.
Jhyau (n.) झ्याऊ	Moss.
Jibro (n.) जिबड़ो	The tongue. " Jibro pharkanu —" To have the correct pronunciation.
Jiju जीजू	Great-grandfather.
Jijubaje (n.) जिजुबाज्ये	Ancestors.
Jimi (n.) जिमी	Ground.
Jimwal जिमवाल	Headman but below a Mukhia, chief.
Jiring jiring जिरिङ्ग र	Trembling at beginning of fever or cold.
Jitnu (v.) जितनु	To win, conquer.
Jiundai (adj.) जिउंदै	Alive.

Jiunu (v.) जिउनु	To live, be alive.
Joban (n.) जौबन	Puberty, youth.
Jogaunu (v.) जोगाउनु •	To protect, save from damage (as a box keeps its contents).
Jokhnu (v.) जोखनु	To weigh.
Jogi (n.) जोगी	A religious mendicant.
Jor (n. & adj.) जोड़	A pair ; even ; even (of numbers). A join.
Jori (n.) जोड़ी	A friend, chum.
Jornu (v.) जोड़नु	To add, join.
Jotnu जोतनु	To plough.
Jotishi (n.) जोतिशी	Astronomer.
Juko (n.) जुको	A leech ; worm.
Julap (n.) जुलाप	A purge.
Jumra (n.) जुमड़ा	A louse. White louse that infests the body.
Jun (n.) जुन	The moon.
Juneli (adj.) जुनेली	Moonlit ; also for noun moonlight.
Junga (n.) जुंगा	The moustache.
Junkiri (n.) जुनकिड़ी	A firefly, glow-worm.
Jureli जुरेली	A nightingale.
Juta (n.) जुता	A shoe.
Juwa (n.) जुवा	A gamble, betting. “ Juwa khelnu ”— “ To gamble.”
Jyan (n.) ज्यान	Life.
Jyu (n.) ज्यू	Body.
Kabja (n.) कबजा	A hinge.
Kachhar (n.) कछार	Foot of a hill.
Kachhuwa (n.) कछुवा	Tortoise, turtle.
Kachkachia (n.) कचकचा	A chatterer.
Kacho (adj.) काचो	Unripe.
Kachona (n.) कचोना	A teat.
Kadhahi (n.) कढ़ाई	Cauldron.
Kag (n.) काग	(1) Cork. (2) A crow.
Kagaj (n.) कागज	Paper.
Kahan (adv.) कहाँ	Where ?
Kahin (adv.) कहीं	Anywhere.



Kaile (adv.) कैले	When ?
Kaile kaile (adv.) कैले २	Sometimes.
Kaj (n.) काज	Work, business.
Kakh (n.) काख	Lap.
Kakhara (n.) कखरा	The Alphabet.
Kakhi (n.) काँची	Armpit.
Kakrinu ककरीनु	To be huddled up.
Kakryo ककरीयो	Huddled up.
Kal (n.) काल	Death ; the figure of death. " Tero kal ayo "—" Your end has come."
Kalam (n.) कलम	Pen.
Kalejo (n.) कलेजो	The liver.
Kalij (n.) कालीज	The Pheasant of that name.
Kalo (adj.) कालो	Black.
Kalilo (adj.) कलीलो	Young and supple.
Kāلمي ko aunlo (n.) कलमी को आउंलो	The fore-finger.
Kam (n.) काम	Work, business.
Kamal ko phul (n.) कमल को फुल	A lily.
Kāmani (n.) कमानी	A spring (metal).
Kamara (n.) कमारा	A slave, who belongs to the slave caste. They are bought and sold and always belong to the slave caste. They get no pay but board and lodging. A kamari who has a child by her master may demand to be freed, but the child is a kamara.
Kamaunu (v.) कमाउनु	To cultivate.
Kamero (n.) कमेरो	Lime.
Kamilo (n.) कमिलो	Ant.
Kamlo (n.) कामलो	A blanket.
Kamalo (adj.) कमलो	Soft.
Kamar (n.) कमर	The waist.
Kamnu (v.) कामनु	To tremble, quake, shiver.
Kampani (n.) कम्पनी	Nepalese word for Indian rupee..
Kan (n.) कान	The ear.

Kana (adj.) काना	One-eyed ; blind.
Kaneaunu (v.) कन्याउनु	To scratch.
Kanchho (n. & adj.) कान्छो	The youngest of a family ; younger. “ E Kanchha ! ”—“ O ! Littl’ one.” Kanchhi ama=younger paternal aunt. Kanchhaba—younger paternal uncle.
Kandi (n.) कन्डी	Box, made of wickerwork.
Kando (n.) कन्डो	Back.
Kangali (adj.) कंगाली	Poor, destitute.
Kangiyo (n.) कांगियो	Comb.
Kankro (n.) कांकडो	(1) Cucumber. (2) Chicken-pox (also written ‘ kankara ’).
Kanra (n.) काण	A thorn. “ Kanre tar ”—“ Barbed wire.”
Kansutlo (n.) कनसुतलो	An earwig.
Kapal (n.) कपाल	The forehead, skull.
Kapas (n.) कपास	Cotton plant, cotton.
Kapasi (adj.) कपासी	Immoral.
Kapat (n.) कपट	Deceit, treachery.
Kaphal (n.) काफल	A tree, with fruit like a strawberry (which is called bhuin kāphal).
Kaphar (n.) काफर	A coward.
Kapti (adj.) कपटी	Double-faced, deceitful.
Kapur (n.) कपूर	Camphor.
Kar (n.) कर	Obligation.
Kar (n.) काड	An arrow.
Karati (n.) कराती	A saw.
Karan (n.) कारण	Cause, reason.
Karang (n.) करङ्ग	The ribs. Rafter in a house.
Karaunu (v.) कराउनु	To carry out; to call (of an animal or bird)
Karda (n.) कर्द	The small knife on a kukri
Kareli करेली	Bridle.
Karmi कर्मो	Carpenter.
Karnu (v.) करनु	To do. This is an alternative to Garnu, q.v.
Karnu (v.) काढनु	To take off.

Kartik (n.) कार्तिक	The month 15th October to 15th November.
Kasingar (n.) कसींगर	Rubbish, dirt.
Kasnu (v.) कसनु	To tighten, tie.
Kasari : Kasto (adv.) कसरी कस्तो	How ? In what manner ?
Kastura (n.) कस्तूरा	The musk deer. Musk is 'kasturi.'
Kata (adv.) कटा	Whither.
Katera (n.) कटेरा	A shed, stall.
Kath (n.) काठ	Wood, timber.
Katha (n.) कथा	A story, tale.
Kathin (n.) कठिन	Difficulty.
Kati (adv.) कती	How many ? How much ?
Katnu (v.) काटनु	(1) To cut, reap. "Bat katnu"— "To interrupt, cross-examine."
कातनु	(2) To spin.
Katora कतोरा	A cup.
Katro (adv.) कतरो	How big ?
Katuwa (n.) कतुवा	An instrument on which wool, etc., is spun.
Kaunlo (adj.) काउंलो	Soft, meek.
Kawaj (n.) कवाज	Parade.
Kera (n.) केरा	A banana.
Kerau (n.) केराउ	A pea.
Kesara (n.) केसरा	The pig of an orange.
Keta (n.) केटा	A child, boy ; Ketī, girl ; Keta keti, children.
Khachchar (n.) खच्चर	A mule.
Khachyang khachyang (adv.) खच्यांग खच्यांग	Limping, lame.
Khai (n.) खई	Rust, corrosion.
Khairo (adj.) खैरो	Brown.
Khajur (n.) खजुर	Palm-tree, also called Tar ko rukh.
Khajuro (n.) खजुरो	A centipede.
Khalati (n.) खलाती	Bellows.
Khalti (n.) खलती	A pocket.
Khalto (n.) खालटो	A pit, hole.



Khamba (n.) खम्बा	A pillar, pole.
Khancho (adj.) खांचो	Necessary.
Khandnu (v.) खांदनु	To press down.
Khani (n.) खानी	A mine.
Khannu (v.) खननु	To dig.
Khanu (v.) खानु	To eat, drink.
Khapaunu (v.) खपाउनु	To place carefully.
Khar (n.) खर	Thatch.
Kharah (n.) खराह	A hare.
Kharani (n.) खरानी	Ashes.
Kharbhuja (n.) खरभुजा	A melon.
Khari (n.) खड़ी	Chalk.
Kharka (n.) खरक	Pasture.
Khas (adv.) खास	Really, certainly, for sure.
Khasnu (v.) खसनु	To fall (from a height): cf. Lotnu.
Khasro (adj.) खसरो	Thick.
Khassi (adj.) खस्सी	adj. Castrated. (n.) An eunuch; castrated goat.
Khata (n.) खाता	Whiskers.
Khataunu (v.) खटाउनु	To appoint.
Khawl (n.) खावल	A loom.
Khatira (n.) खटीरा	A boil.
Khatrang khutrung (adv.) खतरांग खुतरुंग	With a clatter. Not with one noise.
Khet (n.) खेत	A field. Kheti, cultivation. Kheti garnu, to cultivate.
Khetara (n.) खेतारा	A working party.
Khili (n.) खीली	A corn, callosity (on feet).
Khishaunu (v.) खिशाउनु.	To scorn, laugh at, make ashamed.
Khiyaunu (v. tr.) खियाउनु	To wear away.
Khithhiti (n.) खितखिती	Giggling.
Khiyinu (v. intr.) खिउनु	To be worn away.
Khojnu (n.) खोजनु	To search, look for; to want. "Yahan kya khojchhas"—"What are you looking for here?" or "What do you want here?"
Khoki (n.) खोकी	A cough.

Khokalo (adj.) खोकलो	Loose, not secure, not firm.
Khol (n.) खोल	Scabbard, sheath.
Kholsa (n.) खोलसा	A stream, smallish river. Kholsi also used.
Khopi (n.) खोपी	A drawer (furniture).
Khopaunu : khopnu (v.) खोपाउनु खोपनु	To vaccinate, inoculate, tattoo.
Khor (n.) खोड़	A large trap.
Khosnu (v.) खोसनु	To take away, snatch away.
Khot (n.) खोट	Blemish, flaw.
Khuilo (adj.) खुइलो	Bald.
Khumani (n.) खुमानी	An apricot.
Khumchaunu खुमचाउनु	To bend.
Khumchinu खुमचिनु	To be bent.
Khundo (adj.) खुन्दो	Blunt, without an edge.
Khurkaunu (v.) खुरकाउनु	To scrape.
Khurpi (n.) खुरपी	A trowel, weeding-knife.
Khursani (n.) खुरसानी	Chilli, red pepper.
Khurundo (adj.) खुरुन्डो	Lame, maimed.
Khutruka (adv.) खुतरुक	Huddled up.
Khutta (n.) खुट्टा	Leg, foot.
Khuwa (n.) खुवा	Territory.
Ki की	(1) Prep. fem. "of." (2) Conj. "that." " Ule bhanio ki—"—"He said that—." (3) "or" "Ye ramro ho ki naramro " —"Is this good or bad?" Also "Pani anchha ki ?"—" Is it going to rain or (not going to) ? "
Kil (n.) कील	A nail.
Kilo (n.) कीलो	Silent peg.
Kimu (n.) किमू	A mulberry. Kimu ko rukh, mulberry tree.
Kina (adv.) कीन	Why ? Also : " T sakchhas ?"—" Can you ? " " Kina na sakne"—" Of course I can " (lit. Why can't I ?).

Kinaki किनकी	Because.
Kinkitya (adj.) किनकिटया	Stingy, miserly.
Kinnu (v.) किननु	To buy.
Kira (n.) किड़ा	Insect, worm, maggot.
Kiria (n.) किरिया	Oath.
Kirna (n.) किरना	A dog tick.
Kisani (n.) किसानी	A farmer, cultivator.
Kodali : kodalo (n.) कोदाली	A hoe. Kodali is bigger than Kodalo.
Kodo (n.) कोदो	A black coarse grain.
Koel (n.) कोथल	A bird.
Koi कोई	(1) Any, some. (2) Idiomatically for where? "Ranbir koi?"—"Where is Ranbir?" (3) Idiom for my turn now, <i>e.g.</i> If <i>A</i> is looking at something through field glasses and <i>B</i> wants to look, <i>B</i> might say "koi" meaning "give me the glasses" or "let me have a look now."
Koila (n.) कोइला	Coal.
Kokha (n.) कोखा	The ribs, side.
Kopila (n.) कोपीला	A bud.
Korara (n.) कोरड़ा	Whip, lash.
Kori (n.) कोड़ी	A leper. Kori khana, leper asylum.
Korka (n.) कोरका	A conical basket.
Kornu (v.) कोरनु	To scratch.
Kot (n.) कोत	Strong-room; bells of arms.
Kotarnu (v.) कोतरनु	To scratch.
Kotha (n.) कोठा	A room.
Kotryo (adj.) कोतरथो	Scratched.
Kothi (n.) कोठी	A black mole or spot on the skin.
Kowanri (n.) कवांरी	A kind of grass.
Kuwa (n.) कुवा	A well.
Kubro (adj.) कुबड़ो	Hunchbacked; deformed.
Kuchal (n.) कुचाल	Misconduct.
Kuchcho (n.) कुच्चो	A broom, brush.
Kuchnu (v.) कुचनु	To dent. Kuchia ko, dented.
Kuhiro (n.) कुहिरो	A fog, mist.



Kuhunu कुहुनु	To rot.
Kuira (n.) कुइना	Elbow.
Kukra (n.) कुकड़ा	A fowl, chicken.
Kukur (n.) कुकुर	A dog. Kukurni, a bitch:
Kulchi dinu (v.) कुलची दिनु	To tread on.
Kulkutumb (n.) कुलकुटम्ब	Family, relations.
Kulkuli कुलकुली	Tickling.
Kulo (n.) कुलो	A drain, channel, ditch.
Kumlo कुमलो	Load of grass.
Kunda (n.) कुन्दा	The butt of a rifle.
Kuna (n.) कुना	Corner, angle.
Kunni कुन्नी	An expression which might be translated by "perhaps" or "dunno," e.g. "Pani ala ki?"—"Will it rain?" "Kunni!"—"It may."
Kura (n.) कुरा	Talk, speech, language.
Kurani कुरानी	A sort of cream.
Kurkucha (n.) कुरकुचा	The heel.
Kuro (n.) कुरो	Spear-grass.
Kutnu (v.) कुटनु	To beat, pound.
Kuto (n.) कुटो	A small hoe.
Kya ? क्या	What ?
Lagaunu (v.) लगाउनु	To put ; to apply ; to put to work ; to wear ; put on.
Lagi (prep.) लागी	For the sake of. Mero lagi, for my sake, for me.
Lagne (adj.) लागने	Sharp of a knife.
Lagnu (v.) लागनु	To begin, see Initial verbs in Grammar. To hit : "Chand lai lagyo ki lagina?" —"Did it hit the target or not?" To be applied. "Timilai laj lag- chha?"—"Are you shy?"
Lagnu (v.) लगनु	To carry.
Lahara (n.) लहरा	A creeper.
Lasun (n.) लसुन	Garlic.
Lahure (n.) लाहुरे	Service in the army.

Lai लाई	Postposition the sign of the Dative and Accusative.
Laj (Laz) (n.) लाज	Shame, modesty.
Lakh (n.) लाख	A hundred thousand.
Lam (n.) लाम	The road to a war ; hence war itself.
Lamchhe (adj.) लामछे	Oval.
Lamchuchia (n.) लामचुच्या	A bird with a long beak.
Lamkhutya (n.) लामखुच्या	A mosquito.
Lamkira (n.) लामकीडा	A snake (lit. a long worm).
Lamo (adj.) लामो	Long.
Langothi (n.) लंगोठी	A loin-cloth, worn between the legs.
Lapetnu (v.) लपेटनु	To roll, fold, wrap up.
Larai (n.) लड़ाई	War, strife, fighting.
Larknu (v.) लरकनु	To slip.
Larnu (v.) लड़नु	To fight, struggle.
Lat (n.) लात	The sole of the foot. "Eat le hannu" —"To kick like an animal."
Lata (adj.) लाठा	Deaf and dumb ; dumb.
Lathepra (n.) लठेपरा	A fool, blockhead.
Latta (n.) लट्टा	A rag, cloth for cleaning rifles.
Lattha (n.) लट्ठा	A pillar ; boundary pillar on frontier.
Launu (v.) लाउनु	To wear.
Lauro (n.) लौरो	A walking stick.
Le ले	The postposition of the Agent case ; also instrumental. (2) "Take it." "Catch hold" (imperative of Linu).
Lei (n.) लेइ	Paste.
Lejanu (v.) लेजानु	To take away. Past tense, lagyan.
Lekh (n.) लेख	A mountain.
Liaunu (v.) ल्याउनु	To bring, fetch.
Lig (n.) लिग	A track, rail.
Likhnu (v.) लिखनु	To write.
Linu (n.) लिनु	To get, take.
Liphapha : Lipha (n.) लिफाफा लिफा	An envelope.
Lipnu (v.) लिपनु	To smear, plaster.
Lisnu (n.) लिसनु	A ladder.

Lobra (n.) लोबरा	Chips, bits of the bark of a tree, etc.
Logne (n.) लोगने	A husband, male human.
Lokharke (n.) लोखरके	A squirrel.
Loso (adj.) लोसो	Slack.
Lotaunu (v. tr.) लोटाउनु	To upset on the ground, knock down.
Lothro (adj.) लोथरो	Clumsy.
Lotnu (v. intr.) लोटनु	To fall, fall down (being on the ground the whole time).
Luga (n.) लुगा	Clothes, cloth.
Lukaunu (v. tr.) लुकाउनु	To hide, conceal.
Lukiluki (adv.) लुकी २	Secretly.
Luknu (v. intr.) लुकनु	To hide.
Lukne thaun (n.) लुकने ठाउँ	Hiding place, ambush.
Lulo (adj.) ललो	Maimed, crippled.
Lutnu (v.) लुटनु	To plunder.
Luto (n.) लुतो	The itch.
Luwang (n.) लुवङ्ग	A clove.
M (pro.) म	L
Ma (prep.) मा	At, in, among, on top of (Locative sign).
Machha (n.) माछा	Fish.
Machungi (n.) माचुंगी	A jew's harp.
Madal (n.) मादल	A tomtom, used at dances, etc.
Madali (n.) मादली	The man who plays the tomtom.
Madhuro (adj.) मधूरो	Weak, dim (used as regards light).
Madesh मादेश	The plains compared to the hills.
Madhyan (n.) मध्यान	Midday.
Magh (n.) माघ	The month 15th January to 15th February.
Magro (adj.) मगरो	Cross, discontented ; obstinate.
Mah (n.) मह	Honey.
Mahango (adj.) महंगो	Expensive.
Mahi (n.) मही	Butter-milk.
Mahina (n.) महिना	Month.
Maiju (n.) माइजु	Mother-in-law.
Mait (n.) माइट	Mother-in-law's house.
Majh (n.) माझ	Midst, middle. " Uniharu ka majh ma "
	—" In their midst."



Majur (n.) मजुर	A peacock.
Makai मकाई	Maize.
Makkhi (n.) मक्खि	The sight of a rifle.
Makha (n.) माखा	A fly, house-fly.
Makura (n.) माकुड़ा	A spider.
Mal (n.) मल	Dirt.
Mala (n.) माला	Necklace.
Malami मलामी	Funeral.
Malchara (n.) मालचड़ा	A large bird.
Malewa (n.) मलेवा	A wild pigeon.
Mallam (n.) मल्लम	Ointment.
Mallo (adv.) मल्लो	Above, upper.
Malmatta (n.) मालमत्ता	Belongings, property.
Malnu (v.) मलेनु	To rub.
Mama (n.) मामा	Maternal uncle.
Man (n.) मान	Honour, respect.
Man (n.) मन	Mind, heart, soul ; eighty pounds weight.
Manchha (n.) मनछ	A man, person, human being.
Māndāl marnu मन्दल मारनु	To circle as a hawk.
Mandra moli (n.) मन्द्र मोली	Old name for the Mohr (8-anna piece).
Mandro (n.) मन्द्रो	A mat.
Mangal (n.) मङ्गल	Mars (the planet).
Mangalbar (n.) मङ्गलवार	Tuesday.
Mangni (n.) मांगनी	Proposal, asking in marriage.
Mangnu (v.) मांगनु	To ask for, demand.
Manis (n.) मानिस	Person, man, human being.
Manjhari (n.) मंझारी	The part of the floor just inside the door of a house.
Mannu (v.) माननु	To obey ; respect ; have as an opinion. “ Uslai kasto manchhas ? ”—“ How do you like him ? ”
Mansuba (n.) मनसुवा	Desire ; scheme.
Mantato (adj.) मनतातो	Luke-warm. But “ Man tato rakh ”— “ Keep alert ” (lit. keep your mind hot).
Mantra (n.) मन्त्र	Charm, spell, incantation.

Markanu (v.) मङ्कनु	To sprain.
Marm (n.) मरम	Vital place.
Marnu (v. tr.) मारनु	Beat, strike, kill.
Marnu (v. intr.) मरनु	To die.
Maruni (n.) मरुनी	The female dancer in Daschra dances.
Mas (n.) मास	A sort of black pulse. There is also Setomas (white), Ratomas (red).
Masala (n.) मसला	Spices.
Masi (n.) मासी	Excreta.
Masi (n.) मसी	Ink.
Masino (adj.) मसीनो	Thin. "Pani masino ayo"—"Gentle rain came."
Mangsir (n.) मङ्गसीर	The month 15th November to 15th December.
Maskaunu (n.) मसकाउनु	To tighten.
Masnu (v.) मासनु	To spend (money).
Mastira (adv.) मासतीर	Above, up. A contraction of Mathi tira.
Masu (n.) मासु	Flesh, meat.
Mata (n.) माता	A hermit.
Matengra (n.) मटेंग्रा	An arrow, dart.
Mathi (adv.) माथी	Above, up, upper, upon. "Mathi jau" —"Go above, go up." "Mej mathi chha"—"It is on the table." "Mathi tala"—"The top story" (here it is short for Mathilo). "Thulo chand ko mathi"—"At the large target."
Mathilo (adj.) माथीलो	Adjective from Mathi. Upper.
Mato (n.) मतो	Opinion.
Mato (n.) माटो	Earth.
Matrai (adv.) मात्रै	Only. "Dui matrai lejau"—"Only take away two."
Matwala (n.) मतवाला	Drunkard.
Matyako (adj.) मात्याको	Drunk.
Mauri (n.) मौरी	Bee.
Maya माया	Love.
Mekh (n.) मेख	A nail, peg, wedge.

Mero (pro.) मेरो	My.
Metnu (v.) मेटनु	To be effaced, wiped out, lost.
Michnu (v.) मिचनु	To rub.
Mirga (n.) मिर्ग	A deer.
Mishavnu मिशाउनु	To mix.
Mitho (adj.) मिठो	Sweet.
Mohali (n.) मोहली	A pipe (made of hookah bowl and two pipes).
Mohni (n.) मोहनी	Personality, fascination.
Mohr (n.) मोहर	A seal.
Moiai (n.) मोआइ	A kiss.
Molsapri (n.) मोलसाप्री	A pine martin.
Morha (n.) मोड़ा	Native stool of straw.
Moto (adj.) मोटो	Fat.
Mukh (n.) मुख	Mouth. "Mukh jornu"—"To answer back." "Mukh jorne"—"An answerer back."
Muktai (adj.) मुक्त	Plentiful.
Mukhya (n.) मुखिया	Chief, headman. Mukhyani, chieftess.
Mul (adj.) मूल	Main, chief. "Mul bato"—"Main road."
Mula (n.) मूला	A root, drug, radish.
Mundro (n.) मुद्रो	An ear-ring.
Muni, Muntira (adv.) मुनी मुनतीर	Below, under, underneath, down.
Mungro (n.) मुंगरो	A mallet.
Munto (n.) मुन्टो	The head.
Murchha (n.) मुरच्छा	A faint, swoon.
Muro (n.) मुड़ो	Tree-trunk cut down.
Murda (n.) मुर्दा	A corpse.
Murkha (n.) मुर्ख	A fool, blockhead.
Muri hath (n.) मुड़ी हाथ	The length of forearm with fist clenched.
Murilo मुड़िलो	Hatless.
Murli (adj.) मुर्ली	Female of all animals except human, birds and domestic animals.



Murti (n.) मुर्ती	(1) Heads of coins. (2) An idol, statue, picture.
Musa (n.) मुसा	(1) A rat, mouse. (2) A wart.
Musarnu (v.) मुसारनु	To stroke.
Mutthi मुट्ठी	The fist. "Mutthi parnu"—"To clench the fist."
Mutnu (v.) मुत्तनु	To micturate. Mut (मुत्त) urine.
Muto (n.) मुटो	The heart.
Nachnu (v.) नाचनु	To dance ; to hover (of birds).
Nag (n.) नाग	A snake, serpent.
Nagphini (n.) नागफिनी	A cactus (lit. flat snake).
Naito (n.) नाइटो	Navel.
Nak (n.) नाक	Nose.
Nakali (adj.) नकली	Nice.
Nali (n.) नाली or नली	Pipe, tube.
Nam (n.) नाम	Name.
Nalihar (n.) नलिहाड़	Shin, shinbone.
Namja : Namlo (n.) नामजा नामलो	A coolie's rope.
Nanauli (adj.) ननाउली	Obscene. Nanauli kura=improper talk
Nang (n.) नङ्ग	A nail (toe or finger).
Nangnu (v.) नाङ्गनु	To jump over. "Ye le tio lai nangio"— "This exceeded this" (when comparing the size of two things).
Nango (adj.) नांगो	Naked.
Nani (n.) नानी	A baby, small child. "E nani!"—"O Sonny!"
Nantina (n.) नानतीना	Children.
Napha (n.) नफा	Profit, gain.
Naramro (adj.) नरामरो	Bad.
Nari (n.) नाड़ी	The wrist ; pulse.
Naruwal (n.) नरुवल	A cocoanut.
Nas (n.) नास	Damage, loss, destruction.
Nasa (n.) नसा	A vein, muscle.
Nasnu (v.) नासनु	To suffer damage, loss, destruction.
Naspati (n.) नासपाती	A pear.
Nati नाती	Grandson ; Natini, grand-daughter.

Naula (adj.) नौला	Different, new.
Naun (n.) नाऊं	Name.
Nauni (n.) नौनी	Butter.
Nel (n.) नेल	Fetter.
Neoli (n.) नेओली	A black-coloured bird with distinctive cry.
Nepte (adj.) नेपटे	Obtuse-angled ; flat (nose).
Nibhanu (v.) निभानु	To blow out.
Nidhar निधार	Forehead.
Nigali (n.) निगाली	A sort of grass, like thin bamboo.
Nij निज	The same, the above mentioned, own. personal.
Nikalnu (v.) निकालनु	To take out.
Nikharnu (v.) निखारनु	To take away.
Niko (adj.) निको	Good, sound, healthy.
Nilnu (v.) निलनु	To swallow.
Nilo (adj.) निलो	Blue.
Nimaunu (v.) निमाउनु	To complete.
Nimtho (n.) निमठो	Brim.
Ninchanu (v.) निचनु	To squeeze, wring.
Nind (n.) नींद	Sleep.
Ninda garnu नीन्दा गरनु	To spread scandal.
Ningale (n.) निगाले	A small leopard.
Niphannu (v.) निफननु	To choose.
Nira (adv.) निर	Near, close.
Nirbaliyo (adj.) निरबलयो	Weak.
Nirdhani (adj.) निर्धनी	Poor.
Nirmal (adj.) निरमल	Pure.
Nirogi (adj.) निरोगी	Free from disease ; healthy.
Nithur (adj.) निथुर	Cruel.
Niu (n.) न्यू	Excuse, pretence.
Niuto dine (n.) निउतो दिने	Host.
Niuranu (v.) न्यूडनु	To stoop.
Niuraunu (v.) न्यूडाउनु	To bend (tr.).
Nohanu (v.) मोहानु	To wash, bathe.
Nok (n.) नोक	End, point.
Nol (n.) नोल	A pole such as a tiger is carried on.

Nun (n.) नून  
 Nunilo (adj.) नूनीलो  
 Nyolo musa न्योलो मुसा  
 Nyano (adj.) न्यानो  
 Obano ओबानो  
 Ochchhyan (n.) ओच्छयान  
 Odan (n.) ओदान  
 Oho ! ओहो  
 Okhar (n.) ओखड़

Oleni ओलेनी  
 Onth (n.) ओंठ  
 Oralnu (v.) ओरालनु  
 Oralo (n. & adv.) ओरालो  
 Orar (n.) ओरार  
 Oraunu (v.) ओराउनु  
 Os (n.) ओस

Pa प

Pachharnu पछाड़नु  
 Pachchhim (n.) पच्छिम  
 Pachhi (adv. & Prep.) पछी  
 Pachhtaunu (v.) पछताउनु  
 Pahara (n.) पहरा  
 Pahilo (adj.) पहिलो  
 Pahuno पहुनो  
 Pailo (n.) पाइलो  
 Pairo (n.) पैरो  
 Paitla (n.) पैतला  
 Paiyan (n.) पाईयां

Pakaunu (n.) पकाउनु

Salt.  
 Salty.  
 Mongoose.  
 Hot (of climate, etc., as a rule).  
 Drought, dryness.  
 Bedding.  
 A tripod for putting a cooking pot on.  
 Alas ! Exclamation of sadness.  
 A walnut. " Okhar ko rukh "—" Walnut tree."

A spark.  
 The lip.  
 To bring down.  
 Descent, downhill.  
 Cave.  
 To cover up.  
 Dew.

This is untranslatable ; it gives a little more force to a sentence :—" Uniharu isto kina gardenan ? "—" Why don't they do thus ? " " Kya pa ho "—" (Why on earth don't they) I don't know."

To knock down.  
 The West.  
 Afterwards, late ; after, behind.  
 Repent.  
 A guard, sentry.  
 Yellow.  
 A guest.  
 Track, foot-print.  
 A landslip.  
 The sole of the foot.  
 A cherry. " Paiyan ko rukh "—" Cherry tree."

To cook.



Pakha (n.) पाखा	The side, bank. "Goli pakha ma goyo" —"The bullet went to one side."
Pakhalnu (v.) पखालनु	To wash (plates, etc.)
Pakheta (n.) पखेटा	(1) A spoke. (2) A fin. There is also a fish called Pakheta because of its pronounced fins.
Pakhi (n.) पाखी	A blanket.
Pakhura (n.) पाखुड़ा	The upper arm.
Paknu (v.) पाक्नु	To be cooking, be cooked, ripen.
Pakya ko (adj.) पाक्याको	Cooked.
Paleti marera (adv.) पलेटी मारेर	Cross-legged.
Pallo (adv.) पल्लो	That side, the other side, across, the further (one).
Palnu (v.) पालनु	To keep, maintain, bring up, preserve ; to tame.
Palo पालो	Turn. "Palo palo"—"In turns."
Palta पल्ट	Time in sense of how many <i>times</i> , etc.
Paltaunu (v.) पलटाउनु	To upset.
Palya ko (adj.) पाल्याको	Tame.
Pan (n.) पान	The betel-nut leaf. (2) Heart suit in cards.
Panchhi (n.) पंछी	A bird.
Panero (n.) पनेरो	A spring (of water).
Pangra (n.) पांगरा	(1) The knee cap. (2) A wheel. (3) A chestnut. "Pangra ko rukh"— "A chestnut tree."
Pani (n.) पानी	Water.
Pani (adv.) पनी	Also.
Panio (n.) पनेव	A spoon.
Panja (n.) पनजा	The toes. "Panja ma tekera"—"On tip-toe."
Pansa (n.) पांसा	Dice.
Panso (n.) पासो	A trap.
Pap (n.) पाप	Sin, evil, wrong deed. "Papi"—"A sinner."
Paral (n.) पराल	A straw.

Paraunu (v.) पडाउनु	To cause to read, to teach.
Parayko (adj.) परायाको	Strange, foreign.
Parbat (n.) परबत	A hill, mountain, hilly district. A district in Nepal.
Pardes (n.) परदेस	A foreign country ; distant land.
Par <sup>1</sup> eshi (adj.) परदेशी	Foreign.
Parela (n.) परेला	An eyelash.
Parewa (n.) परेवा	A tame pigeon.
Pargattai (adv.) परगट्टै	Publicly.
Pari (adv.) पारी	Across. "Ganga pari"—"Across the river." This is also a term for Nepal, when speaking in India, the actual word "Nepal" being reserved for the Valley of Nepal.
Pari (n.) परी	A fairy.
Parkar (n.) परकार	Manner, method, way.
Parkhal (n.) परखाल	A wall.
Parkhanu (v.) परखनु	To wait, remain.
Parnu (v.) पडनु	To read ; to learn.
Parnu (v.) पारनु	To clench.
Pasaunu (v.) पसाउनु	To reap.
Pashu (n.) पशू	An animal, creature.
Pasina (n.) पसीना	Sweat.
Pasnu (n.) पसनु	To enter, go in.
Pasola (n.) पासोला	The thigh bone.
Pat (n.) पात	A leaf.
Pata (n.) पत्ता	A clue, mark, address.
Patha (n.) पाठा	A young goat.
Pathaunu (v.) पठाउनु	To send.
Patar (n.) पातर	A whore, prostitute.
Patri (n.) पत्री	A narrow strip, the vein on a mekometer.
Patti (n.) पट्टी	(1) A puttee, bandage. (2) The direction :—pallo patti, the other side.
Pattyanu (v.) पत्याउनु	To believe, trust.
Patuka (n.) पतुका	A cloth worn round the thighs, something like a kilt.
Patuwa (n.) पटुवा	Hemp.

Paunu (v.) पाउनु	To get, receive. Also : " M bhannu payena "—" I didn't get an opportunity to speak."
Pech (n.) पेच .	A screw. Pechkas, screw-driver.
Pet (n.) पेट	The stomach; also for mind occasionally.
Petaro (n.) पेटारो	A round basket.
Peti (n.) पेटी	Waist-belt.
Phagun (n.) फागुन	The month 15th February to 15th March.
Phailanu (v.) फैलानु	To spread.
Phakaunu (v.) फकाउनु	To coax, persuade.
Phal (n.) फल	Fruit. Result. The blade of a knife.
Phalam (n.) फलाम	Iron.
Phalana (adj.) फलाना	Certain, some.
Phalphul (n.) फलफुल	Fruits.
Phalnu (v.) फालनु	To throw, throw away. " Chura le phalnu "—" To shave."
Phaltu (adj.) फालतु	Of no special class, odd.
Phalyak (n.) फल्याक	A plank.
Pharkaunu (v.) फरकाउनु	To cause to return or turn round.
Pharknu (v.) फरकनु	To turn round, return.
Phatnu (v.) फाटनु	To tear, rend.
Phed (n.) फेद	The base, foot (of a tree).
Phijaunu (v.) फिजाउनु	To scatter (tr.).
Phijnu (v.) फिजनु	To be scattered (intr.).
Phiô फियो	Spleen.
Phirat (n.) फिरात	Complaint.
Pheri (adv.) फेरी	Again.
Phirnu (v.) फिरनु	To eject.
Phirpata (n.) फिरपाटा	The hip.
Phita (n.) फिता	Tape, turban.
Phohri (adj.) फोहरी	Dirty, obscene.
Phoke tara (n.) फोके तारा	A large star.
Phokso (n.) फोकसो	The lung.
Phukalnu (v.) फुकालनु	To untie, unravel.
Phukaunu (v.) फुकाउनु	To untie, unravel.
Phuknu (v.) फुकनु	To blow.



Phuko dhulo (n.) फुको धुलो	A powder.
Phul (n.) फुल	An egg ; a flower.
Phulgopi (n.) फुलगोपी	A cauliflower.
Phuli (n.) फुली	(1) A funnel (for pouring liquids). (2) A nose-ring worn on the outside nostril.
Phulnu फुलनु	To ripen.
Phupu फुपु	Elder paternal aunt.
Phuskaunu (v.) फुसकाउनु	To become untied.
Phusro (adj.) फुसरो	Grey.
Phutkanu (v.) फुतकनु	To escape.
Phurka फुरका	Tail of turban.
Phutnu (v.) फुटनु	To burst.
Phyaunro (n.) फ्याउंरो	A small type of fox.
Piaj (n.) पियाज	An onion.
Pichas (n.) पिचास	A ghost.
Pidi (n.) पीडि	A balcony.
Pilo (n.) पिलो	An abcess.
Pindo (n.) पिन्डो	A mound, lump.
Pinjaro (n.) पिजरो	A cage.
Pinnu (v.) पिननु	To grind.
Pip (n.) पिप	Matter, pus.
Pipa (n.) पीपा	A cask, barrel ; a kalasi.
Piraulo पिरौलो	Calf of leg. Also called tikhra (तिखरां).
Pirthibi पिरथीबी	The earth, world.
Pitnu पिटनु	To hit, pound.
Pitho (n.) पिठो	Flour.
Piut (n.) पिउट	Lance Naick.
Pochhnu (v.) पोछनु	To wipe.
Pokhari (n.) पोखरी	A lake, pool.
Pokhnu (v.) पोखनु	To spill, upset.
Polnu (v.) पोलनु	To burn.
Pornu (n.) पोरनु	To swim.
Postak (n.) पोस्तक	A book.
Pothi (n.) पोथि	A female bird, a hen.
Pothra पोथ्रा	Scrub, bushes, young tree.
Powa (n.) पोवा	An inn.

Prameshwar (n.) प्रमेश्वर	God.
Pran (n.) प्राण	Soul, spirit, life.
Prantu (conj.) प्रन्तु	If.
Preg (n.) प्रेग	Nail.
Prem (n.) प्रेम	Love.
Priti (n.) प्रीति	Love.
Puchhar (n.) पुछार	A tail.
Pugnu (v.) पुगनु	To arrive, approach.
Puja (n.) पूजा	Worship.
Pulik (n.) पुलिक	A red stone like a cherry, which when worn round the neck is said to stop nose-bleeding.
Puntro (n.) पुन्तरो	A packet, parcel, bundle.
Purano (adj.) पुरानो	Old, ancient.
Puraunu पुराउनु	To take anything to a place. "Tislai mero ghar ma pura"—"Take this to my house."
Purja (n.) पुर्जा	A slip of paper.
Purnu (v.) पुरनु	To bury.
Pursenge (n.) पुरसङ्गे	Male dancer in Dasehra dances.
Pus (n.) पूस	The month 15th December to 15th January.
Putali (n.) पुतली	A butterfly.
Putke rog (n.) पुठके रोग	The plague.
Pwankh (n.) पांख	A feather.
Pyaro (adj.) प्यारो	Beloved, dear.
Ra (conj.) र	And. "Ranbir and Jangbir"— "Ranbir ra Jangbir."
Rag (n.) राग	A tune.
Ragharnu (v.) रघइनु	To pull along the ground. Also to work extra time.
Ragat (n.) रगत	Blood.
Ragat masi (n.) रगत मासी	Dysentery.
Rah (n.) रह	A pool.
Rahechha राईछ	From Rahnu. This is in very common use: "U pani ma porne na janne rahe chha"—"He doesn't know how to

Rahnu (v.) रहनु	swim." The "rahechha" gives the sentence a more continuative meaning. To remain, reside. This is the verb used for Continuative tenses : see Grammar.
Raj (n.) राज	Reign. "Raj garnu"—"To rule."
Raja (n.) राजा	A king.
Rajbam (n.) राजबाम	A large eel.
Raji (adj.) राजी	Satisfied, pleased, contented.
Rajkumar (n.) राजकुमार	A prince.
Rajmahal (n.) राजमहाल	A palace.
Rakkhya (n.) राकष्या	The amulet string tied round wrist in the Rikhi Tarpan.
Rakhnu (v.) राखनु	To place, put, keep, possess, preserve.
Rakshi (n.) रक्षी	Rum.
Ramarumi (n.) रामारुमी	Dawn.
Ramailo (adj.) रमाइलो	Pleasant.
Ramaunu (v. tr.) रमाउनु	To please, amuse.
Rambans (n.) रामबांस	Aloe plant.
Ramita (n.) रमीता	Play ; fun ; jolly show.
Rambhera (n.) रामभेड़ा	Tomato.
Ramro (adj.) रामरो	Good, well.
Rando (n.) रांडो	A widower.
Rāng (n.) रंग	Paint.
Rāng (n.) रांग	Solder.
Rangaunu (v.) रंगाउनु	To paint.
Rango (n.) रांगो	A male water buffalo.
Ranko (n.) रांको	A torch.
Rani (n.) रानी	A queen.
Ranri (n.) रांड़ी	A widow.
Rari (n.) राड़ी	A blanket.
Ras (n.) रस	Juice.
Rashes (n.) राशेस	A giant.
Rashik (n.) रसिक	Joy.
Rat (n.) रात	Night.
Rato (adj.) रातो	Red.
Ratti (n.) रत्ति	A weight equal to 8 barley corns.



Raun (n.) रौं	Hair.
Resham (n.) रेशम	Silk.
Rimejhime (adv.) रिमेझिमे	“ Pani pario rimejhime ”—“ Slight rain fell ” : this is only used in connection with rain.
Rin (n.) रिण	A debt.
Ringato (n.) रिङ्गाटो	Giddiness, dizziness.
Ringaunu (v.) रिङ्गाउनु	To get giddy, dizzy.
Ris (n.) रीस	Anger.
Risaunu (v.) रिसाउनु	To get angry.
Riti (n.) रीति	Custom, habit.
Rito (adj.) रितो	Bare, unadorned.
Rodi (n.) रोदी	The place where dancing, etc., goes on in a village.
Rog (n.) रोग	Sickness, disease.
Rogi (adj.) (n.) रोगी	Sick, ailing ; an invalid.
Ropnu (v.) रोपनु	To plant.
Roti (n.) रोठी	Bread, chipati.
Ruchaunu (v.) रुचाउनु	To please, delight.
Ruga (n.) रुगा	A cold, chill.
Rujhnu (v.) रुझनु	To get wet.
Rukh (n.) रुख	A tree.
Rukho (adj.) रुखो	Barren (ground).
Runu (v.) रुनु	To weep, cry.
Sabal (n.) साबल	A crow-bar. Also written सम्बल
Sabai (adj.) सबै	All, every.
Sabd (n.) सब्द	A noise, sound.
Sadhain (adv.) सधै	Always.
Sag (n.) साग	Vegetables, greens.
Sagun (n.) सगुन	An omen.
Sahajan (adj.) साहाजन	Noble.
Sahango (adj.) सहंगो	Cheap.
Sahanu (v.) सहनु	To endure, to suffer.
Saharo (n.) सहारो	Bold.
Sahas (adj.) साहस	Support, assistance.
Sahi (n.) सही	Signature. “ Sahi lagaunu ”—“ To sign.”

Sainlo (adj.) सईली	The third in a family.
Saiyat (n.) सायत	Propitious time.
Sajaunu (v.) सजाउनु	To repair, mend.
Sajilo (adj.) सजीलो	Easy.
Sajun सजनु	A tree in Nepal.
Saknu (v.) सकनु	To be able ; also as to finish in the Completive verbs, see Grammar.
Sakya (n.) साक्या	The Buddhist teaching.
Sal (n.) साल	A timber tree ; a year.
Sala (n.) साला	(1) Younger brother-in-law, (2) Cousin from maternal uncle. Sali is the feminine.
Salah (n.) सलाह	Advice.
Salau (n.) सलौ	A locust.
Salghari सलघारी	A pine forest.
Salkaunu (v.) सलकाउनु	To set fire to, to light.
Salla (n.) सल्ला	A pine. " Salla ko rukh "—" A fir tree, deodar."
Samalnu (v.) समालनु	To collect in one place, take care of.
Samatnu (v.) समातनु	{ To seize, catch hold.
Samaunu (v.) समाउनु	
Samet (prep.) समेत	With, together with, including.
Samjhanu (v.) समझनु	To understand.
Samjhaunu (v.) समझाउनु	To make understand, to explain.
Samma सम्म	(1) Up to, as far as. (2) Level, flat.
Samundar (n.) समुद्र	The sea, ocean.
San (n.) सन	Year.
San (n.) सान	A sign, signal.
Sanasu (n.) सनासु	Pincers (as a crab).
Sancho (adj.) सांचो	True, real.
Sancho (n.) सांचो	A mould.
Sang (prep.) संग	With.
Sanghu (n.) सांघु	A bridge.
Sangi (n.) संगी	Friend, chum.
Sanglo (n.) सांगली	A chain.
Sangrinu (v.) सांगरीनु	To shrink.
Sanguro (adj.) सांगुड़ो	Narrow, tight.

Sanjh (n.) सांझ	Evening.
Sanka (n.) संका	Doubt, suspicion.
Sanki सनकी	Bad tempered.
Sanpro (n.) सांपड़ी	The thigh.
Sansa संसा	Fit, well.
Sans (n.) सांस	Breath.
Sansari (adj.) संसारी	Worldly ; also married.
Sant (adj.) सान्त	Quiet.
Santnu (v.) सांठनु	To change, exchange.
Santusht (adj.) सन्तुष्ट	Satisfied.
Sapana (n.) सपना	A dream.
Sāpha (adj.) सफा	Clean.
Sarasar (adv.) सरासर	Straightway ; without a pause.
Sarg (n.) सर्ग	The sky, heavens.
Sarangi (n.) सारंगी	Fiddle.
Sarkaunu (v.) सरकाउनु	To make withdraw, remove.
Sarkinu (v.) सरकिनु	To withdraw.
Sarir (n.) सरीर	Body, figure.
Sārnu (v.) सरनु	To move (intr.)
Sārnu (v.) सारनु	To make move, move (tr.), place.
Sarai (adv.) सारै	The whole, all.
Saro (adj.) सारो	Hard, not soft.
Saru chara (n.) सारू चरा	A mina (bird) ; also called Dangre. (दाङ्गरे).
Sasura ससुरा	Father-in-law.
Sashu साशु	Mother-in-law.
Sata (n.) साता	A week, a 7 days.
Satkanu (v.) सटकनु	To go away.
Sato सातो	Presence of mind.
Satur सतुर	Enemy.
Sawal (n.) सवाल	A question.
Sekara सेकड़ा	Per cent, % . “ Sēkara pachhi ”— “ Per cent.”
Sekaunu (v.) सेकाउनु	To roast (tr.)
Seknu (v.) सेकेनु	To get roasted, roast (intr.)
Selaunu (v.) सेलाउनु	To cool.
Serho (adj.) सेड़ो	Squinting.



Seto (adj.) सेतो	White.
Sewa (adj.) सेवा	Attendance on superior.
Shakshi (n.) शाक्षी	A witness.
Shakti (n.) शक्ति	Strength, ability.
Shani शनी	Saturn.
Shanicharbar (n.) शनीचरबार	Saturday.
Shekhi (n.) शेखी	Boastfulness ; insolence.
Sher (n.) शेर	A large tiger, but smaller than Dhara ; a lion.
Shiaku (n.) शिआकु	An umbrella made of large leaves.
Shieli (n.) शेथली	A whetstone. Also called Sili (सीली).
Shikka (n.) शिक्का	A Nepalese coin.
Shilapatthar (n.) शिला पत्थर	A sacred stone.
Shim (n.) शिम	A marsh ; also called Shim shar.
Shisa (n.) शिसा	Glass, bottle.
Shital (n.) शीतल	A good, cool climate.
Shito (n.) शितो	A post.
Shok (n.) शोक	Anxiety.
Shuga (n.) शुगा	A parrot.
Shukrbar (n.) शुक्रवार	Friday.
Shukr शुक्र	Venus.
Shusilo (n.) शुसिलो	The noise of a whistle, a whistle.
Shwang (n.) श्वांग	Acting, wittiness, mimicry. " Shwang garne manchha."—" A wag, actor."
Shwasni (n.) श्वासनी	Wife, woman.
Siano (adj.) स्यानो	Small. " Siani ama "—" Younger maternal aunt."
Siddhyo (adj.) सीदधीयो	Finished.
Sigan (n.) सीगान	Nasal phelgm, saliva.
Sikaunu (v.) सिकाउनु	To teach.
Siknu (v.) सिकनु	To learn.
Sikri (n.) सिकरी	A link in a chain.
Sikro (adj.) सिकरो	Sickly, poorly (of plants).
Sikuwa (n.) सिकुवा	A balcony.
Simali (n.) सिमाली	A waterweed.
Simi (n.) सिमी	A bean.
Sinduri rog (n.) सिन्दुरी रोग	Mildew.

Sinkaula (n.) सिनकीला	Cinnamon.
Sinko dhago (n.) सनको धागो	The ceremony for getting divorced, also called Sinko pangra.
Sino (n.) सीनो	An animal's carcass.
Siunri (n.) स्पूणी	Cactus.
Sip (n.) सीप	Cleverness, ability.
Sipalu (adj.) सीपालु	Clever, able, skilful.
Siran (n.) सिरान	A pillow.
Sisa (n.) सीसा	Lead.
Sisno (n.) सिसनो	Nettles.
Sit (n.) सीत	Dew.
Sita (prep.) सित	<b>With</b> , in company with.
Siunu (v.) सीउनु	To sew.
Siyal (n.) स्याल	A jackal.
Siyo (n.) सियो	A needle.
Sochnu (v.) सोचनु	To think.
Sodhnu (v.) सोधनु	To ask (a question).
Sohaunu (v.) सोहाउनु	To mean right (of a word). To fit, become (as a hat).
Soharnu (v.) सोहरनु	To sweep, clean.
Sojho (adj.) सोझो	Straight.
Solti (n.) सोलटी	Cousin from maternal uncle, marriageable.
Sombar(n.) सोम्बार	Monday.
Sonpi (n.) सोपी	Care, charge.
Sor (n.) सोर	Voice, sound.
Stri (n.) स्त्री	A woman.
Subhan सुभः	May everything be pleasant ! This is the usual ending to a letter.
Sudharnu (v.) सुधारनु	To repair, mend, adjust.
Sudi (adv.) सुदै	In vain, to no purpose.
Sudo (adj.) सुदो	Pure.
Sugghar (adj.) सुग्घर	Clean, neat.
Sukaunu (v.) सुकाउनु	To dry (tr.).
Suknu (v.) सुकनु	To get dry, to dry (intr.), to wither.
Sulto (adj.) सुल्टो	Aright, not upside down or wrong way round.

Sum (n.) सूम	A miser.
Sun (n.) सुन	Gold. The number "O."
Sunar (n.) सुनार	A goldsmith.
Sund (n.) सुंढ	The trunk of an elephant.
Sungar (n.) सुंगर	A tame pig.
Sungnu (v.) सुंगनु	To smell (tr.), to sniff.
Suninu (v.) सुनिनु	To swell.
Sunno (adj.) सुन्नो	Solitary, lonely (place).
Sunnu (v.) सुननु	To hear, listen.
Sunsan (n.) सुनसान	Quiet, peace.
Suntala (n.) सुनतला	An orange.
Surilo (adj.) सुरीलो	Straight, especially of a tall tree, with no branches low down.
Surta (n.) सुरता	Anxiety.
Surti (n.) सुर्ती	Tobacco for chewing.
Surung (n.) सुरंग	A mine (explosive).
Suruwal (n.) सुरवाल	Trousers, long drawers.
Suskeri (n.) सुसकेरी	A whistle.
Susti सुस्ती	Gently, softly.
Sutnu (v.) सुतनु	To sleep; lie down; also to go to sleep of limbs.
Sutari सुतरी	Rope.
Suto (n.) सुटो	Ginger.
Swatai (adv.) खाटे	All at once, the whole at once.
T त	Thou.
Tab (adv.) तब	Then; also used idiomatically and translatable by "There, I told you so" or "That's what I mean."
Tachhnu (v.) ताछनु	To scrape off, plane off.
Tachak basnu (v.) तचक बसनु	To squat on the ground, with seat on ground.
Tagaro (n.) तगारो	A bar, forming a gate such as are used in stalls.
Tagro (adj.) तगड़ो	Fit, healthy, strong.
Tahan (adv.) तहां	There (correlative).
Taknu (v.) ताकनु	To aim, aim at.



Taktakaunu (v.) टकठकाउनु	To shake.
Tal, talau (n.) ताल तलाउ	A lake.
Tala (adv.) (n.) तल	(Adv.) Down, below, under (similar meanings as prep.). (n.) A storey in a house.
Tala (n.) ताला	A lock.
Talnu (v.) टालनु	To patch.
Tama (n.) तामा	Copper.
Tambar (n.) तम्बर	A drum.
Tan (n.) तान	A warp.
Tana (n.) तना	A lace, bootlace.
Tandheri (n.) तन्धेरी	A youth, lad, boy.
Tanga, tangalo (n.) तांगा, तंगालो	A rod, fishing-rod.
Tank (n.) टांक	A button.
Tankaunu (v.) तनकाउनु	To stretch (tr.)
Tanki (n.) टांकी	A kind of grass.
Tanknu (v.) तनकनु	To stretch (inter.), grow long.
Tannu (v.) ताननु	To pull, drag. Tanatan, a tug of war.
Tapain (n.) तपाईं	Honorific, "your honour."
Tapasi (adj.) तपासी	Moral.
Tapnu तापनु	To get warm.
Tara (n.) तारा	(1) A star. (2) A target.
Tara (adj.) टाड़ा	Far, distant.
Tāra (conj.) तर	But.
Tarkanu (v.) तड़कनु	To brush, brush off (dust, etc.).
Tarnu (v.) तरनु	To pass across, ford, wade across.
Tarsaunu (v.) तरसाउनु	To frighten, threaten.
Tarul तरुल	A sort of creeper.
Taruni तरुनी	A girl.
Tas (n.) तास	A card.
Tasnu (v.) टासनु	To adhere, stick to.
Taswir (n.) तसवीर	A picture.
Tata (n.) टाटा	A scar.
Tataunu (v.) तताउनु	To heat, make hot.

Tato (adj.) तातो	Hot (of water, etc.), " Man tato rakh " —" Keep alert." " Kan tato rakh " —Keep your ears open."
Tauli (n.) तौली	Saucepan.
Tauko (n.) टाउको	The head.
Tawa (n.) तावा	Flat dish for cooking chappatis on.
Tekan (n.) टेकन	A prop, support.
Teknu (v.) टेकनु	To step. " Panja ma teknu "—" To go on tiptoe."
Tel (n.) तेल	Oil.
Tero (pro.) तेरो	Thy.
Tero (adj.) टेडो	Not straight, crooked, bent.
Terso (adv.) तेरसो	Along the level. " Terso jau."— " Keep along the same level."
Testo (adv.) तेस्तो	So (correlative).
Tewa chara (n.) तेवा चडा	Jay.
Tewhar (n.) तेवहार	A ceremony.
Thagnu (v.) ठगनु	To cheat, deceive.
Thah (n.) थाह	Information, knowledge.
Thaharaunu (v.) ठहराउनु	To get informed.
Thailo (n.) थैलो	A sack, bag.
Thaknu (v.) थाकनु	To tire, get tired.
Thali (n.) थाली	A large flat brass dish.
Thalnu (v.) थालनु	To begin, commence.
Thamnu (v.) थामनु	To stop, cease.
Than (n.) थान	A temple.
Thangne (adj.) थांगने	Ragged, in rags.
Thankiaunu (v.) थनक्याउनु	To put in order.
Thaplo (n.) थापलो	Top (of anything).
Thapnu (v.) थापनु	To give to, hand to.
Thapri (n.) थपड़ी	A clap. " Thapri marnu "—" To clap "
Tharki (n.) थरकी	A game something like " Ludo."
Tharo (adj.) ठाडो	Upright, standing up.
Thatta (n.) ठट्टा	A joke, jest, fun.
Thattaunu (v.) ठट्टाउनु	To make fun at, take in.
Thaun (n.) ठाउँ	A place.

Theki (n.) ठेकी	Round wooden receptacle for holding ghee, etc.
Thes (n.) ठेस	A stumbling, tripping up. "Thes khanu."—"To stumble, trip up." "Thes lagaunu"—"To trip up, upset."
Thinkia (n.) ठिनक्या	A sudden occurrence like a match bursting into flame.
Thirnu (v.) थिरनु	To hover, settle.
Thita (n.) ठिठा	A youth, lad.
Thond (n.) ठोंड	A beak (of a bird).
Thok (n.) थोक	A thing.
Thokar (n.) ठोकर	A clash, blow, collision.
Thopo (n.) थोपो	A drop (of water, etc.).
Thotro (adj.) थोतरो	Old, worn out.
Thotya ठोट्या	A grass, with large leaves.
Thuknu (v.) थुकनु	To spit. A spit is a sign of contempt.
Thulo (adj.) ठुलो	Great, big, large.
Thun (n.) थुन	A teat, udder.
Thunnu (v.) थुननु	To shut, close.
Thunse (n.) थुंसे	A certain kind of grass.
Thuprinu (v.) थुपरिनु	To assemble, crowd.
Thupro (n.) थुपडो	A crowd.
Thutnu (v.) थुतनु	To suck in, draw through.
Tika (n.) तिका	Caste mark.
Tikho (adj.) तिखो	Pointed, sharp.
Tikhra (n.) तिखड़ा	The part of the leg behind the shin. The calf.
Tilinga (n.) तिलिंगा	A soldier.
Tili (n.) तिली	A small mole.
Tio (pro.) त्यो	That, the further ; he.
Tipnu (v.) टिपनु	To 'pick up.
Tipri (n.) टिपरी	Top, summit, peak.
Tira (prep.) तीर	Towards, in the direction of.
Tirkha (n.) तिरखा	Thirst. "Tirkha lagnu"—"To be thirsty."
Tirnu (v.) तिरनु	To pay back.



Tirza (n.) तिरजा	An allotment.
Tissi (adv.) टिस्सी	Aimlessly, without a purpose. " Timi kina isto garchhau ? "—" Why do you do thus ? " " Tissi " meaning O ! I just do it (without any particular reason).
Tith (n.) तिथ	Love.
Tithi (n.) तिथी	A date.
Tito (adj.) तितो	Bitter.
Titra (n.) तितरा	A partridge.
Tiun (n.) तीउन	Meat and vegetables, etc., accompanying a dish.
Toknu (v.) टोकनु	To bite.
Toli (n.) टोली	A batch, party.
Topi (n.) टोपी	A hat, cap.
Tornu (n.) टोड़नु	To break (tr.)
Tosak (n.) तोसक	A mattress.
Tostan (n.) तोस्तान	Accoutrements.
Tras (n.) त्रास	Fear.
Tachituchi ताची तुची	Shavings.
Tuhinu (v.) तुहिनु	To miscarry.
Tuhura (n.) टुहूरा	An orphan.
Tukruko basnu (v.) तुकरुक बसनु	To squat on the thighs.
Tulo (n.) तलो	A weighing machine.
Tuni (n.) टुनी	(1) A kind of grass. (2) Teak.
Tuyanlo (n.) तुयांलो	Heat haze.
Tupi (n.) टुपि	The Hindu pigtail.
Tupo (n.) टुपो	Top, summit.
Tuppa (n.) टुप्पा	The second line of a verse or song.
Tusa (n.) टुसा	A sprout.
Tusaro (n.) तुसारो	Frost.
Twak (n.) तवाक	A measure for rum (tot).
Twakai (adv.) टवाकै	Exactly.
U (pro.) उ	He ; that.
Ubhinu (v.) उभीनु	To stand, be standing.

Ubhrinu (v.) उभिन्नु	To remain over. " Ubhrva ko " "The remnants."
Uchalnu (v.) उचालनु	To raise up.
Uchhinnu (v.) उछिन्ननु	To overtake, to pass.
Uchita (adj.) उचित	Fair, just.
Udas (n.) उदास	Sadness.
Udasilo (adj.) उदासीलो	Dull, sad.
Udekh (n.) उदेख	Astonishment.
Udekh ko (adj.) उदेख को	Strange, wonderful.
Udhyaunu (v.) उध्याउनु	To grind ; sharpen on a stone.
Ugharnu (v.) उघाड़नु	To open, uncover.
Uile (adv.) उइले	Long time ago.
Uile Uile उइले उइले	Days ago, years ago.
Ujaryo (adj.) उजाड़यो	Ruined, desolate (house, etc.)
Ujyalo (adj.) उज्यालो	Light, bright.
Ukalo उकालो	Uphill, ascent.
Ukhelnu (v.) उखेलनु	To uproot.
Ulto (adv.) उलटो	Reversed, the wrong way. " Ulto-sulto "—" Upside-down."
Unalnu (v.) उमालनु	To boil (tr.)
Umar (n.) उमर	Age.
Umkanu (v.) उमकनु	To escape.
Umkaunu (v.) उमकाउनु	To let escape.
Umrano (v.) उमरनु	To grow.
Un (n.) ऊन	Wool.
Unbho (adv.) (prep.) ऊँभो	Above.
Undho (adv.) (prep.) ऊँधो	Below.
Unglno (v.) उंगलनु	To boil (intr.), be boiling.
Uni (pro.) उनी	They.
Unkhu (n.) ऊँखु	Sugar-cane.
Unpiya (n.) ऊँपीया	A flea.
Unt (n.) ऊँट	A camel.
Upai (n.) उपाय	A plan, means.
Upas (n.) उपास	Fasting, a fast.
Upharnu (v.) उफाड़नु	To jerk, jerk up.
Uphrinu (v.) उफड़ीनु	To jump up, jump about, hop.
Urnu (v.) उड़नु	To fly (as a bird).

Urus (n.) उड़स	A bug, bed-bug.
Usinnu (v.) उसीननु	To boil (intr.), not used of liquids.
Utar (n.) उत्तर	The North.
Utara (n.) उत्तरा	An answer.
Utha (adv.) उथा	Thither.
Uthaunu (v.) उठाउनु	To arouse, awake (tr.)
Uthnu (v.) उठनु	To rise, wake (intr.)
Utranu (v.) ऊतरनु	To descend out of.
Wak wak garnu (v.)	To vomit—waknu (वाकनु) also used.
Wakhlia (n.) वासल्या	A Pathan.
Wallo (adv.) वल्लो	On this side (opposite to pallo).
Yahan (adv.) यहां	Here.
Yo (pro.) यो	This.
Yota (adj.) योटा	One.
Yukti (n.) युक्ति	A plan, scheme.



CHAPTER III.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**PROVERBS.**

*Note.*—The literal translation is in brackets.

Aphi thangne ghora bata mangne  
(He being in rags begs from horseback).

Agulto dekhi darayo ko kukur bijli dekhi tarsinchha  
(The dog once frightened by a firebrand fears lightning).  
Once bitten twice shy.

Arko ko shwashni ramro dekinchha  
(Another's wife seems best).  
Stolen fruits are sweetest.

Umkia ko machha thulo hunchha  
(The escaped fish seems big).

Mau bhandā challa batho.  
(The chicken is wiser than the hen).

Indra sanga barkha ko kura  
[Talking of rain to Indra (the God of rain) ].  
Carrying coals to Newcastle.

Bhera bhera sang bakra bakra sang  
(The sheep together, the goats together).  
Birds of a feather flock together.

Ghanti dekhera har nilnu  
(Look at the throat before swallowing the bone).  
Look before you leap.

Jasto lai testai.  
Tit for tat.

Jasto des testo ves

(As the country so the dress).

Do in Rome as the Romans do.

Na hunne mama bhandā kana māma niko

(A one-eyed uncle is better than none).

Half a pint is better than no beer.

Bichchhi ko mantra na jāne sarpā ko dulo mā hath hālne

(Not knowing how to charm a scorpion he puts his hand into a snake's hole).

Khanē mukh lai junga le chhekdaina

(A moustache won't stop a hungry mouth eating).

Where there's a will there's a way.

Na dinne baraju budhbar parchha

(The father-in-law who doesn't want to give, says "come on Wednesday").

To-morrow never comes.

Jahan dherai biralu hunchhan, wahan musa mardainan

(Where there are many cats the mice don't die).

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Lanka mā sun chha mero kan rito

(There is gold in Ceylon but my ears are unadorned).

Pet pasi khutta tanchha

(Having entered the stomach he stretches his legs),

i.e., having once got a hold on someone by kindness he puts the screw on.

Dullu ko ulu Dailekhi chor

(The owl comes from Dullu, the thief from Dailekh).

Kana des mā ganra tanderi

(In a blind country a goitre looks nice).

Kaphar hunne bhandā marnu ramro.

(It is better to die than to be a coward).

### LETTER WRITING.

The following are the usual methods of starting and ending letters :—

BEGIN :—Swosti shri (sarba poma yoge ityadi sakal guna garisht  
स्वोस्ती श्री (सर्व पोमा योगे इत्यादी सकल गुण गरीस्ट  
raj bhar samrath ita shri) ३ (a) age m (b) ko taraph  
राज भार साम थ इत श्री) ३ आगे म को तरफ  
bata bahut bahut karera (c) (d) sewa (e) chha ji aru  
बाट बहुत बहुत करेर सेवा छ जी अरु  
bachhi linu hola ji—(text of letter follows).

बाची लीनु होला जी

ENDING :—Kalam ko bhul chuk maph garnu hola. Subham.

कलम को भुल चुक माफ गरनु होला सुभम.

ADDRESS ENVELOPE.—Yo chitti jaega—(f)

Paega—(g)

Bejha—(h)

Notes.—(a) Ordinarily ३, but 4 for enemy and 5 for teacher or special person.

(b) Writer's name or relationship to reader.

(c) Reader's name or relationship can be entered here (not necessary).

(d) Frills such as "hath jori" may be entered here.

(e) Here enter "dhok" if writing to superior or "ashik" if to inferior.

(f) Place. (g) Receiver's name. (h) Sender's name.

Swosti means, Peace to you. Shri means great. Sewa = superior. Dhok = worship.

Ashik means blessings for inferior. Subham means, May everything be pleasant.

The part in brackets may be omitted.

### EXAMPLES OF SONGS.

These songs may be roughly divided into two classes—ordinary songs sung any time (called Jhamre), and those sung at festivals



as the Dasehra. Jhamre songs differ according to their tunes not according to the words. Each tune however has its own chorus. The words of the verses of one jhamre song can be sung in any other song provided they are adapted to the tune. Thus in the following examples the verses given under the SAINLADAI song do not belong to that song only ; they are merely examples of suitable verses and could equally well be sung to the MASANI tune, having been adapted to suit that tune.

To sing is "ganu" or "git jhignu." The first line of the verse is called " phet " ; the second line, which usually contains the joke of the verse, is called " tuppa." The tune is called " bakha." " Siano sor le jhignu " is to sing in seconds as the women do. The tomtom is called " madal."

The Dasehra songs are more hymn-like and are chiefly extracts from books such as the Ramayan, Chalitra, etc. The male dancer is called " prosengi " or " pursengi " and the female dancer " maruni."

### SAINLADAI (Third eldest brother).

*Tune No. 13 (see Music at end.)*

Each verse begins with " Sainladai " and ends with "Mayalo."

Dêdho rāmro khāna mitho hiun chelli ko pāni

Āja mêro kāpal dukhio rakshi khāna bāni.

Gêro sainlo, gêro mainlo mādal lūke gêro

Rakshi khāna bāni rahechha layo chhorun phêro.

Tul pārio ko pukro mā nil pārio ko pāni

Chelli sīta gide gānda rakshi khāna bāni.

Dailo muni titio pāpa gai le khaio khāla

Eki rāt ke pira ti le jahān gayo jāla.

Yota guru Dubtāna mā, yota guru Bhānko

Jāgira khāna jaun to chelli tirza launla gaun ko.

Rāto mātō chiplo bātō gai ko khutta lārkio

Cherāna le gānda kheri mǎn to mero dārkio.

Tuchi tuchi guleli ta hāth mā layo dhānu

Gide gāna cherana lai maile kāti bhānu.

Hoōkah mēro nāri wala chilam to Bengāli  
 Chelli sita gide gāna m jasto kāngāli.  
 Dhān ko bāla hārio to kodo bāla kungri  
 Āja dinu hānsi khēli bholi dekhi hongri.  
 Dhān ko bāla hārio to pāni pāri pāri  
 Timro jawān bithaidunla isse gāri gāri.  
 Tinko sāra Nepāl mā hāthi kina jhulio  
 Sābi sāngi hānsi kheli m ta kina bhūlio.  
 Dhobi dhāra pānera dhobi luga dhunchha  
 Bhairo mānma hānsa khela bhittira mānma runchha.  
 Batuki ko tāto dudha phūki phūki khaunla  
 Chelli sita pirā titha lūkilūki launla.  
 Ullāghar birālu le pallā ghara dhūkchha  
 Chelli ju ko tambācu le āja kāpal dukhchha.  
 Pālio ko bhālia pōthi bākum bākum bhāunchha  
 Chelli ju ko dekhda kheri dākum dākum lāgchha.  
 Ukāli ko chiso pāni gogān bāta piunla  
 Chelli ju ko sir ko jobān mero hāthi liunla.  
 Poli khāna mītho hunne bākari ko pio  
 Āja rāt sapāna mā mēro kāklmā thyo.  
 Pokra ko sirāni mā pāni tāri khēta  
 Kāhan ko chelli kāhan ko m ta āja bhayo bhēta.  
 Hādi pāri unchi dhunga gori sukaio dhān  
 Hāti ko churi chinchin bāzi murkha nā bujhe san.  
 Kācha pāta sura tita poli khāna bhaina  
 Jānchhu bhāni chelliju lai chhori jāne bhaina.

*Chorus*—Sainladāi kāhan goyo he hai pāni ghata Neole karāyo  
 Or, Sainladaī pherī bheta hola ki yesai marunla ki mayālo.

### JABRI.

(a) PIRĀTHI LAUNLA YĀRI BĀNE MA RESĀMI MĀNI.

*Tune No. 1 (see Music at end).*

This is the chorus.

Any ordinary verse can be adapted to this tune.

“ Resami nāni ” really precedes the rest of the chorus though when sung it appears to come at the end.

(b) JANDA JĀNDA LAHURYA NAUTUNWA MĀ BĀTO BIRĀYO.

*Tune No. 2* (see Music at end).

This is the chorus.

Any ordinary verse can be adapted to this tune.

Nautunwa is a place on the road to Batoli.

(c) LALI MAYA.

*Tune No. 7* (see Music at end).

Verses must be adapted to this tune.

(d) MARCHING SONG.

*Tune No. 10* (see Music at end).

*Chorus*—Ho ki hoinā ho kareli mā ho jhiama māyalo

This song is formed from any Sainladai verse (page 3) by correct emphasis where underlined, *e.g.*, Sainladai verse No. 1 would run :—

Dedho rāmro ho khāna mitho ho, hiun chelli ko pāni  
Aja mero ho kapal dukhio ho, rakshi khāna bāni.

Other verses similar.

Another chorus with slightly contracted tune as given in Music at end is “ Ho ki hoina dī dai kareli ma jhiama māyālo.”

(e) CHUTKE JABRI.

*Tune No. 8* (see Music at end).

This song is also formed from any Sainladai verse, by making a pause (/) in the middle of each line and starting the second half with “ E.” The second half of the second line forms the chorus (underlined). *E.g.* Sainladai verse No. 2 would run :—

Gero sāinlo gero māinlo/E mādal luke gero.  
Rakshi khāna bāni rahechha/E lāyo chhorun bhero.



MISCELLANEOUS.

CHI JANA TAPAIN LE MAYA PA MARIO KI ?

1. Pāni ra pario, rima ra jhima, ban bhāyo hario  
Khāna ra pinia, daulati thio, joi bina mario.
2. Āja maile ta, bhātera khāyo, kelara pāti mā  
Hitera nāni, gumnara jāu, juneli rāti mā.
3. Kholā rawāri, kholā rapāri, dhunga le hānna hān  
Yota lognia, diute shwāshni, langothi tānna tāt.  
This can be adapted to Tune No. 9.

LALPATI JAUNLA. (Lalpata).

*Chorus*—Lālpāti jāunla bholi nāchunla.  
Mās bāri māshiri tota kasāri shiaulo gisāri  
Chulto batāre gonra pasāri puto techāri  
Ho rāhi banai mā, jochha manai mā, bhanole.

MĀSĀNI.

*Tune No. 3* (see Music at end).

These verses also adapt themselves to Sainladai and Jhamre (*b*).  
One Sainladai verse forms two Māsāni verses. The second line  
of each verse is the chorus for that verse.

E mitho surti pāyena, maile  
E kācho pāta khāyena, Māsāni.  
E Māsāni ko shwāshni chhena  
E issa pāli liaunla, Māsāni.  
E dulo khelne titari dīr  
E mandal mārne bāza, Māsāni.  
E charan sita gauna lāi  
E kya ko thyo lāza, Māsāni.  
E Nadi pāri bhainsi kinio  
E sutari le tānna Māsāni.  
E sutari le bhayena bhani  
E piriti le tānna, Māsāni.

E bhalo mari bela lāyo  
 E umbho khole shiashia, Māsāni.  
 E Hazur bhayo raitani  
 E Hami para desi, Māsāni.  
 E Gide gaunda hazur sanga  
 E Pito na lāgi gayena, Māsāni.

The dance accompanying this song is danced mainly standing on the head, time being kept by waving the legs in the air.

SALIJU (Wife's younger sister).

*Tune No. 5* (see Music at end.)

Pito lāgio māchungi mero (E Sāliju) bātera bajāunla  
 Māchungi mero (E Sāliju)  
 Gide gānde chelli ju lāi (E Sāliju) sāthera lejāunla.  
 Chelli ju lāi (E Sāliju) „ „ „ „  
 Hānsara mukha jabāne gayo ( ) khabari paundena  
 Sāthi ko sangi bijuti gayo ( ) ramailo lagdena.  
 Din māthi dina bajeni bhāyo ( ) bātera bajāunla  
 Bela nā ruyio chelliju lāi ( ) sāthera lejāunla.  
 Bhyāna pokho jalaku ghāma ( ) dānra ko sirāna  
 Ekira chorun gidera gaido ( ) hoina birāna.  
 Sirapati kukri, Manipuri dāba ( ) dahini pati birunla  
 Māya ko chelli kahān pugio bhani ( ) rukha chari hirunla.  
 Batoli bāta Tiribini samma ( ) kampani chellauna  
 Chelli ju gharbāri rahechha ( ) dobai balauna.  
 Lekha bāta Tātopāni samma ( ) tije muni bakhara  
 Pachhi prānta kepāro chunchha ( ) chhota māya na gara.  
 Nepale jānia Nepale dāje ( ) Nepalai kasto chha  
 Suna ra chāndi jhili ra mili ( ) taruni sasto chha.

Each of the lines of this song is sung twice as in example 1.

Between the brackets—( ) “ E Sāliju ” comes. Women join in the chorus singing a sort of second higher up.

### RATOLI SONG.

Sung at a marriage festival by women only. No males allowed.

1. Warī balāyo baje, pāri balāyo baje, baje ko jhāta le  
biskun challāyo.
2. Khopi ta khopi kursān rākhne khopi, Ratoli hirna auna  
lai, phukāune ko topi (phokunda).

### MAGARKURA SONG.

No special tune.

Siri ma siri mān, mān ko biri lākhwa bunang bārāle  
Sadhain mā rāle ita mātri chanle gnā do yera mā rāle.

### GURUNGKURA SONG.

No special tune.

Kanari yāmo kāmī dāi golari yāmo nāni jerdo sāi.

### DASEHRA SONGS.

Maruni is female dancer ; prosenge or pursenge, male dancer ;  
madali, tomtomer.

MAGAR

*Ramayan.*

*Tune No. 14 (see Music at end.)*

Dasarāt rāja ko tinota rāni, kānchhi Kiake ko bārasti bhāyo  
Rāmā Lachhmi bani bani bāsa likhio, bārasti chhatru, ko  
rajai.

Tumita ayela dewara gusain dāji lāi kahā chori ayaun  
Ho : dāji ta gaye miraga pachhi hāmu āve ghat ko rakhwa le

*Āshish.*

(Giving blessings to the person who rewards the dancers).

*Tune No. 12 (see Music at end.)*

Ho Bakhatale siri rām Isswor le puryaon  
Ho barhia ma barhio Dhanara darbe gai got ha barhio ho  
(Repeat 1st line).



*Chalitra.**Tune No. 6 (see Music at end).*

Ho ! Dudhayo ko bālakha mero kauna le hari lagio  
 He ! Kita Hari lagio Langka pati raun le  
 Ye ho kita Hari lagio bāsu deo le  
 Jamāna ko nira tira Dhyāno gai chario  
 Kamu Dhyāno rupara gari ho baru hirna ayo  
 Homeri lila rui ma rui rati bhyayo.

## GURUNG.

*Surāti.*

Tumu ta rāja chale la bidesa.

Yue jyān marunla.

Choriāna katori.

Katori na dāsi marunla.

Kamari birani kukri dāsi marunla.

Bāru hirani jau.

Kāli ko tira Moti ko sirā.

Surāti rāni ko ghar.

Hirana māmoi Surāti rāni ko ghar.

Bhujeli ko dabero jasto

Surāti rāni ko chulāti.

Kera ko thaman jasto

Surāti rāni ko sarira.

Bārula ko kamar jasto

Surāti rāni ko kamara.

Pipala ko pāta jasto

Surāti rāni ko onth,

Kankro ko bia jasto

Surāti rāni ko danita,

Parewa ko ānkha jasto

Surāti rāni ko ānkhi,

Sāru ko khutta jasto

Surāti rāni ko khutta,

Kukra ko phul jasto

Surāti rāni ko kurkucha,

As a large kukri's sheath

So is Surati's hair.

As the banana plant is

So is Surati's body (figure).

As the wasp's waist

So is Surati's.

As the pipal tree's leaves

So are Surati's lips.

As the cucumber's pips

So are Surati's teeth.

As the pigeon's eyes

So are Surati's.

As the mina bird's legs

So are Surati's.

As the fowl's eggs

So are Surati's heels.

# Purānio jun jasto

As the full moon

Surāti rāni ko lilāta.

So is Surati's forehead.

Hiran māmio 'Surāti rāni ko  
lilāta.

Behold O uncle Surati's fore-  
head.

Thore rupa dekhi dekhi

Mero man bhāigavo santokha.

*Kiala.*

(Sung by both Magars and Gurungs).

*Tune No. 4* (see **Music** at end.)

Sām̐jhi rahe maruni sām̐e m̐ā, hoi { jaunla  
rahunla } bhet.

Hā hā purube ko maruni pachhim ko mādale sāme mā hoi  
 { jaunla }  
 { rahunla } } bhēt.

*Jauna Bhana Ic.*

*Tune No. 11* (see **Music** at end).

1. (a) Jāuna bhāna je, jāuna bhāna je, kamala ko phuli tipi  
liauna bhāna je  
(b) Jāna māma, jāna māma, pāyar mero dukhi ānchha,  
jāna māma.
2. (a) Jāuna bhāna je, jāuna bhāna je, pāyar lāune juta  
diunla, jāuna bhāna je  
(b) Jāna māma, jāna māma, sira mero dukhi ānchha,  
jāna māma.
3. (a) Jāuna bhāna je, jāuna bhāna je sira urne chhāta  
diunla, jāuna bhāna je  
(b) Jāna māma, jāna māma, ānkhi mero dukhi ānchha,  
jāna māma.
4. (a) Jāuna bhāna je, jāuna bhāna je, ānkhi lāune chasma  
diunla, jāuna bhāna je.

*Notes.*—Bhāna je means bhānich.

For "kamala ko phuli lina" in line 1(a) the following can be substituted "bhāgini ko dudha lina."

“ Laune ” is contracted from “ lagāune.”

The following may be substituted at end :—

“ Sāmjhu bā le, samjhu bā le, āma ra bābu lai, samjhu bā le.”

### PHARSE KURA.

(1) Invert the syllables in a word :—

M bholi jānchhu  
M libho chhujān.

(2) (Bipharse). Insert “ bi ” between each syllable :—

Timi bholi jānu parchha  
Bitibimi bibhobili bijābinu biparbichha.

(3) (Chari). Insert “ Chari ” in place of “ Bi ” in (2).

(4) (Bhāi). Insert “ Bhāi ” before each word, and before the “ Bhāi ” repeat the word less the first consonant.

*Notes.*—“ Chha ” becomes “ a.”

If the word begins with a vowel it is usual to add “ n ” at the beginning.

*E.g.*—Timi kina āyau ?

Imi bhāi timi ina bhāi kina nāyau bhāi āyau ?

Daphtar mā kya kām chha ?

Aphtar mā bhāi daphtar mā e bhāi kya ām bhāi kām ā bhāi chha ?

### CHARM (in Pharsekura).

Leju kum lerju rungsa nidai shibok lota pa sodar Suri hama ode ki chaba putam pu. Rasi khumra sira rumbhai nakha khumra nakar rumbhai khamu khumra timukh rumbhai hath khumra kakar rumbhai pau khumra dagun rumbhai Suri hama ode ki chaba putam pu. Leju kum lerju rundsa nidai shibok lotapa sumdar Suri hama ode ki chaba putam pu. Rugude ragude Mabrah Nuvish Risuhema nam gadir Vide apantut taun thumka tadun thumka, Suri hama ode ki chaba rugu nathokgor ki chaba putam pu.

Such a charm is supposed to frighten ghosts.



## RIDDLES (Ahan).

*Question.**Answer.*

Hario chara ko dui pati puchhar ?

Duna.

Diuso sutchha rāti utchha ?

(a) Dāmlo.

(b) Chamera.

Bina mukh ko petāro ?

Anda.

Gangani buriya ko thāplo māthi āgo ?

Chilum.

Kalo rah, sinko na sah ?

Ānkha.

Ghar tira āunda chilo, ban tira jāunda phusre ?

Ghara.

Bhairo khasro, bhitra masino ?

Kapās.

Āma bhanda chhori bokshi ?

Kursāni.

Siāno siāno rukh charne ko dukh ?

Sisno.

Ek rukh ko 12 hāngo, ek hāngo ko 30 pāt ?

Baras.

Yota buriya ko pet bhari hilo ?

Jānr.

Rāti hālchha, bhyāna nikālchha ?

Tāla.

Basda siāno hinda lāmo ?

Juko.

Lāmo lahari ko mitho phāl ?

Māchha.

Ek bhāi ko 2 bhāi ?

Mās.

„ „ „ 3 „

Odān.

„ „ „ 4 „

Thun.

Gangani buriya ko bhāt tyun mitho ?

Mauri.

Tāmi nal palāmi phal ?

Pāpa.

Yota doli mā sauota rāni ?

Tori.

Bhyāna uthera āmā le chhori lāi dhok gar-  
chha ?

Pāni sario ko

## TWO GURKHALI STORIES.

Taken down verbatim from a Gurkha.

1. Yota shwāshni thyo, yota lognia thyo ; shwāshni le nātā khellaune thyo. To shwāshni le lognia lāi bhanio ban mā dauro jāndakheri tio mura lāi “ dwāng ” gari hāna, tab mero lognia ban mā gāyo bhani chāl paunla ; pheri āndakheri “ dwāng ” hāna tab mero lognia ban bāta āyo bhanunla ; titi bhanio ko thyo. Tab nātā lāi mitho mitho khulaune, burha lai kehi pani na dine.

Tab pandra mahina din mā tīo burhā lulo bhāyo khāna na pāyera ; to ek din māita jānchhu bhani bhanio ra gāyo. To usko sālā le bhanio “ Bina, timi kina iti tutio ? Bimār bhāyo ki kina ho ? ” bhandakeri “ Ne, sālā, bimār bhāyo ko chhena ; dauro garne jānchhu timro didi le mura lāi dwāng gari hān bhanchha, tab hanera jānchhu ban ma, tab āndakheri pani hānera ānchhu ” bhanera bhanio. “ Bholi ta m pani jānchhu timi sita bina ” bhanera. Arko din sālā ra bina ayo. To “ daura garnu jau, bina ” bhanera bhanio. Tab duita sālā bina gāyo ban mā. Tab ui mura lāi hānio bina le. Tab “ timi dauro kātne jau, bina ” bhanio “ m ta ghari janchhu ; bimar hunchhu ki ” bhanera. Tab ghar mā gāyo. Usko didi ko dusra lognia āyo ko rahechha ; kamal muni dhākiyo bhai āyo bhanera. Tab “ didi, m lai jaru āyo ” bhanio bhai le “ tīo kamal de, m urchhu. ” “ Ne bhai kamal urne chhainna ” bhanio “ razai ur ” bhanera, dina lagio. “ Ne m ta kamal urchhu ” thulo binti gario u le. Tab u le kāshi koshi gari gorash ko bhitra lukāidio dusra lognia lāi. Tab u pheri kamal urio “ m ta niko bhayo, didi m gorash khānchhu ” bhandakheri. “ Hiju āsti tatāyera rākhia chha ye usindinchhu ra ye khālas ” bhana lagio didi le. “ Ne m ta chhuterā khānchhu ” bhanera bhanio bhai le yota thulo lati samātera. Ui gorash ko bhitra basālio ko thyo ; jahān u lukio ko thyo, u le hāna gāyo ; ui manchha lāi hānio pānch chha phera ; sārīne dukhio bhāgio. Tab arko din bhāyo. To m didi ko bina ju ko sau barta lagaunchhu bhanera dhere pakāyo. Har ek manchha āla bhanera hukm sunaidio gaun ko kotwāl le ; to bhāt khāne ayo ; to tīo manchha āyo ki āyena bhani talāsh gario-ayo ko thyo. Usi ko sālā pheri bhānse thyo, tab bāntna lāgio. Tab shikār bāntne gayo usko chheo pugio. Tab usi ko mukh mā hāth lāgio thyo. “ Gorash ko bhitra mā chhuti māngne timi ho ki ? ” hoina bhanera tauko halāyo. To u lai na diyera aru lāi diyō ; sabi chiz bāntdio u lai diyēna. Tab usko didi le tithāyo “ Bhāi bhāi ” bhanera bhanio “ pāri ko ko ho tīo manchha, tīo lāi pani de khāna lai ” bhandakheri : “ dinchhu, khānna bhanchha na pattāyo bhani, āja dekhis, didi ” bhani bhanio. To bāntna gāyo, usko sāmne gāyo ; jo āgāri gari thyo use gari garera “ gorash ko bhitra mā chhuti māngne timi ho ki ? ” bhandakheri, tauko



halāyo, m hoina bhanera. “ Hir didi khānna banchha ” bhani bhanio. Tab āphna didi le pāni barhna jānchhu bhani dhākar ko pen mā gāgro ko tala bhāt hālio ko thyo ; tab ui bokera pāni jāna lāgia ko thyo. Usko bhāi āyo—“ Ne timi āja jāna hunna, timro gara gaunro katio.” Usko bhāi le dhākar khosio pāni mā āphi gāyo ; to āile para gayera yahān kehi lāyo ko chha ki bhani herio, tab bhāt khāne chiz dekhio. Tab-han, bhāi tainle ishāra gario ko rahechhas ; pāni jāne bato ko tala māthi holas bhanera dhunga le hirkāune gāyo ; ek thāun mā basio ko rahechha, dhunga lāgio ; tio dhunga lāgera mario. Tab pāni bāta ghar mā gāyo. “ Lo, binaju, timro garo gaunro kati dio āja bātā ” bhanera, usko sāla ghar ma gāyo. Sāta pandra din mā to herna āyo usko sāla le. Usko binaju besgari moto bhāyo ko thyo. Ab bātā thik hola bhanidio. Aune mā khub rāmro gari basithyo.

2. Yota lognia thyo, yota shwāshni thyo tisko. Lognia māl mades mā gāyo ghiu ko bhāri bokera. Shwāshni ghar mā basio, Tio swāshni le kya gario-kapal korera tiko lagāyera, pheri bāto mā basio taba yota manchha āyo ; u le bhanio iti rāmro manchha kina bāto mā basio ? bhandakheri. “ Maile bhanio u le dinna, u le dio, m māndena ; is sabab le m bāto mā basio.” “ Tapāin le kati bhanio ” u le bhanio bhandakheri ; “ dheri bhandena, pachās rupeya banchhu.” U le bhanio “ tio pachās rupeya m dinchhu,” tab dio pachās rupeya. “ Aba kaile āunla ” bhanio. “ Parsi ānu ” bhanio shwāshnile. “ Achchha ” bhanera u gāyo. Pher ārko din mā usi hālat mā shwāshni āyo bāto mā ui thāun mā. Tab ārko manchha ui din mā āyo aile thulo manwāla. U le bhanio “ Ahā iti rāmro manchha kina isto mā basio ko chhas ? ” “ Mero bhanio ko dinna, u le dio ko māndena, ye sabab le m basio ko chhu ” “ Achchha, kati ho t ” bhanera bhanio manchha le bhandakheri—“ assi rupeya ho ” shwāshni le bhanio. “ Achchha, m dinchhu assi rupeya ” bhanera assi rupeya dio. “ Kaile āunlā ” bhanio tio le. “ Bholi sāj kc ānu ” shwāshni le bhanio. Pher tio manchha pāni gāyo. Rāt pario shwāshni le assi rupeya bokera ghar mā āyo. Pheri ārko din mā uste hālat sita basne gāyo. Āyo ārko manchha jhan thulo manwāla ; pheri u le



bhanio “ Kina isto basis, saphai ko manchha māilo dāilo mā kina basio.” Tab u le bhanio “ Maile bhanio ko ule dinna, u le dio ko m māndena ” “ Kati ho t” bhanio ; shwāshni le bhanio “ Ek sau rupeya chhu ” sau rupeya dio. Kaile āunla, bhanera—“ bharai sāj mā ānu.” Pheri shwāshni ghar mā gāyo, dhāl ra bhāt pakāyo u le. Yota lota mā setu rang dālio, yota mā hario, yota mā pahilo, yota mā rāto, lota mā rākhi rākhio ko thyo Jo pāila āyo “ ghar bhitra chhas ” bhanera bhanio. “ Ghar bhitra chhu ” bhanera bhanio shwāshni le. “ Bhāt pākio kāyera jāunla.” shwāshni le bhanio “ nohānu parchha ; timi bas m nohaidinchhu.” Tab lognia basio ; pheri shwāshni le khanāidio ek pati rāto ek pati khanāidio setu, ek pati khanāidio pahilo, ek pati khanāidio hario. Nohāidiyera āgo tāpnu parchha bhanio-pheri lognia āgo thāpne gāyo ; āgo tāpdakheri rang sukhio-jilimili dekhne pa lāgio. Tab pheri ārko manchha āyo—“ T ghar bhitra chhas ” bhanio. U le sankā mānio ārko lognia rahechha dar lagera bhāgio, anāz hālne bhakāri mā pasio. Pheri dusra ādmi bhitra gāyo. U lāi pani bhanio “ Lo, bhāt pākio, khāyera jāna parchha ; nohānu parchha ; uslāi pani nohaidio, jilimili ko rang dāldio. “ Āgo apne parchha ” bhanio ; pheri āgo tāpdekheri rang sukhio ; ue tpani jilira mili bhāyo ko thyo. Pheri tistra manchha āyo, jole dhare rupeya diyo ko thyo. Us bela mā shwāshni le dhoka lagāyo. “ Ghar bhitra chhas ? ” bhanio ; shwāshni le bolina tio bela mā. Pheri jo basio ko thyo dusra manchha uslāi pani dar lagera u pani bhāgio, dāilo kuna ma lūkio. Tistra manchha le lāt le hānio dhoka mā, dhoka phukālio. “ Yahān pa chha iski bhai tokne ” bhanera bhakari lāi hirkāidiyo. Tab u duita niskio jili ra mili, dar mānera bhagio. Pheri tistra manchha le bhanio “ tio bokshini rahechha, m lai pani khānchha ” u pani bhāgio, tin jana gāyo. Usko lognia ghāt bazār ma gāyo ko thyo ghiu ko bhāri bokera ; ab u pheri āyo. “ Kati lio rupeya, burha ” bhanio shwāshni le. “ Jānde ā- le karza khāndakheri thik bhāyo ” bhanio. Tab shwāshni le bhanio “ M ghari mā basera iti rupeya jorio.” Tisto gari bhanio shwāshni le.

# ENLISTMENT QUESTIONS IN GURKHALI.

*Note.*—These are literal translations only and would probably have to be explained at greater length to a raw recruit.

Questions 1, 2 and 4 see Useful Sentences, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ENGLISH.	KHAS.	MAGAR.	GURUNG.
3. What is your religion, etc.?	3. Tero jhāt kya ho ? Kya (Magar) ho ? etc.	3. Nāku hi jhāt āle ? Nāku hi Magar le ?	3. Kia jhat to mo? To mhe mo ?
5. Have you ever been imprisoned, etc.?	5. T kaile jhelkhāna mā gayis ki gayenas ?	5. Nāku sien jhelkhāna ang nunga ki mā nunga ?	5. Ki kāyan jhelkhāna vai ki āya ?
6. Do you now belong, etc.?	6. Taile kehi aru paltan mā jāgir khanchhas ?	6. Nāku inang jāgir jele phoko paltan ang ?	6. Ki jāgir cham ki ācha ?
7. Have you ever served, etc.?	7. T kaile panī kehi paltan mā jāgir khāyis ki khāyenas ? Pāri ko paltan mā panī khāyenas ?	7. Nāku sien jāgir jia ki mā jia ? Pārlag o paltan ang jia ki mājia ?	7. Ki kāyan jāgir chei ki ācha ? Kian jve (paltan) jāgir chei ki ācha ?
8. Have you truly stationed, etc.	8. Tero aile bhanīa ko bāt sāncho sāncho ho ? (Tero sabi jāgir pura battāyis ?)	8. Nākung inang dichu sāncho sāncho āle ?	8. Ki tokan biba sānche mo are ?



## ENGLISH.

## KHAS.

## MAGAR.

## GURUNG.

9. Are you willing to be enrolled, etc.?

9. Yo paltan ra bharti toba rāzi mo birāzi mo?

10. Willing to go wherever ordered, etc.? and allow no caste-usages, etc.?

10. Kana Sirkāra ji yābe hukma pimo yāl pardim. Zamin klo yāl pardilena yāl pardim; khola kyya yāl pardilem. Sirkari hukma kagli pimo, chagli lāl pardim. Ki cha bila ta nge jhāta chagli mo, gna chu le ala. Cha bila ayu. Chu taha gniola rāzi mo āre?

9. Kānung paltan ang bharti chanki rāzi le ki māle?

10. Kulang Sirkar hukm yāle holang nungki parsale yāta jagolām yāta di o lam; aru su hukm Sirkāra yāle sui hukm mānne parle. Nāku mā dele ki na ! ngo jhat iran-chu le, gnā issa kam mā zātle. Horānchu deki mā dinle. Hossa nis bāt ang rāzi le?

bāt mā rāzi chhas?

11. Permanently transferred, etc.?

11. Ki kābe paltanri yābe hukma tamo yāl pardim. Gnā chu paltanri bharti tāi aru klo ri āta; cha bila ayu. Chu taha rāzi mo āre?

11. Jo nāku hukm dinle phoko paltan ang nungā deniking, nungki parsale. Ngā issa paltan mātraī bharti chāna dena mā dele; hossang rāzi le?



12. Vaccinated, etc. 12. Tero hāth kho- 12. Nākung hut khop- 12. Ki yo khopobe  
pāunu lāi rāzi chhas ? dike rāzi le ? razi mo āre ? razi mo āre ?
13. Conditions of ser- 13. Hamro paltan mā 13. Kānung paltan 13. Ngio paltanare  
vice, etc. chār baras rahnu parla. ang buli baras rungki plidi til pardim. Plidi  
Chār baras samma aphnu parsale. Buli barasara samma āphi mi tol āyu.  
nām katne bhāyenas. mino ārmin chiāke mā Plidi pura tā bakya āpni  
Chār baras pura bhāyera dinle. Buli baras pura khushi mi tol yum. Larāi  
tab āphnu khushi le tero chaniking mino kushi ār- wākht taji ki larāi khabar  
nām kātisaklas. Siwai min chiāke hegle. So larāi kābe wākhta mi tol āyu  
larāi ko bela bhāya yāta chance belang yāta larāi Kia kompaniri mhi kamti  
larāi hunnu lai kehi kha- chanki khabar le hossa be- tāi bisya mi tol ayu.  
bar chha, testo bela mā lang armin chiāke mā Aru mi tol bhanda mahi-  
nām kātnu paune bhāye- dinle. Aru jo nākung na ngiōla bidige khabar  
nas. Aru jo tero kampani kampani ang bharmi pāl pardim. Chu jama  
mā manchheharu kamti thore le, tab pani ārmin tahari rāzi mo āre.  
bhāyo, tab pani nām kāt- chiāke mā dinle. Jo  
nu paune bhāyenas. Aru armin chiāke guile nis  
nām kātnu bhanda paile mahina agāri khabar  
dui mahina mā khabar yaki parsale gnā ārmin  
dinu chainchha m nām chiāk deniking Issa pata  
kātchhu bhanera. Ye sa- bāt ang rāzi le ?  
bai bāt mā rāzi chhas ?

## COURT MARTIAL QUESTIONS IN GURKHALI

### ENGLISH.

1. Do you object to be tried by me as President, or by any of the officers whose names you have heard read over ?

2. What is your objection to (Captain X) ?

3. Do you object to (Lt. Z) as interpreter ?

4. Accused No. , (Rfn.)  
1/13th G.R., is charged  
with in that he, at A on  
etc.

5. Are you guilty or not guilty of the (first) charge against you which you have heard read ?

6. (On plea of guilty) Do you wish to make any statement in mitigation of punishment ?

### GURKHALI.

1. (Literally). Timi lai mā Kort ko President bhāyo ko aru koi Afsar Sāhibharu ko nām paria ko sunio wārdat ko fasila garne mā kehi uzar chha ?

(Explanatory if not understood). Mā Kort ko President bhāyo ko chhu. Inī sāhibharu junko nām maile aile paria, Kort mā basne sāhibharu, chhan. Timi sabi lai rāzi chhau ki chhenau ?

2. (Captain X Sāhib) ko bāra mā timro kya uzar chha ?

3. Timi (Lt. Z Sāhib) do bhāshe huna mā rāzi chhau ki chhenau ?

4. Sazawār No. , (Rfn.)  
1/13th G.R. ko māthi kasur lagāi gayo jasma usle A mā tārikh , etc.

5. Timi (pailo) kasur mā, jo timi le paria ko sunio aru jo timro māthi lagāya ko chha, kasurwar chhau ki chhenau ?

6. Timi le kasur gario ko mā kehi bāyān garnu chha (ki isto bhayo ko thio bhanera to mālai dherai saza na hawas) ?

## ENGLISH.

7. (On plea of guilty) Do you wish to call witnesses as to character ?

8. Do you wish to cross-examine this witness ?

9. Do you intend to call any witnesses in your defence ?

10. Is he a witness as to character only ?

11. Have you anything to say in your defence ?

12. Do you wish to address the Court ?

## GURKHALI.

7. Timi āphnu chāl chalan ko { bāra } ma koi gawāhi (bolaunu) māngda chhau ?

8. Timi ye gawāhi ko kehi kura kātna māngchhau? (This means, Do you find fault with any statement of his ?) Do you wish to question him ? would be :—Timi ye gawāhi sitha kehi sawāl (or kura) sodhna māngchhau ?

9. Timi āphno bachao ko lagi koi gawāhi (bolaunu) mangchhau ?

10. Tyo gawāhi chāl chalan ko wāste mātne ho ?

11. Timi āphnu bachao ko lagi kehi bhannu chha ?

12. Timi kehi kura kort sang bhannu māng chhau ?



ENGLISH.	KHASKURA.
1. What is your name ?	1. Timró nām kya ho ?
2. What is your father's name ?	2. Timro bābu ko nām kya ho ?
3. Where is your home ?	3. Timro ghār kahān ho ?
4. What is your village ?	4. Timro gāun [ko nām] kya ho ?
5. How old are you ?	5. Timi kati bārās bhāyau ?
6. Who enlisted you ?	6. Timilāi ko le bhārti gārio ?
7. How did he persuade you ?	7. Ule timilāi kāsari phākayo?
	Ule timilāi kya kya bhā- nera phākayo ?
8. Is your <i>father</i> alive ?	8. Timro <i>bābu</i> jiundai chha ki mario ?
9. How many <i>brothers</i> have you ?	9. Timro <i>dāju bhāi</i> kāti chhān ?
10. Are you married ?	10. Timi biāh gāriau ki [gāri-naun] ?
11. How many children have you ?	11. Timro chhoro chhori kāti chhān ?
12. Where are you going to ?	12. Timi kātā jānchhau ?
13. Where have you come from ?	13. Timi kahān bātā ayau ?
14. Which is the way to <i>Bombay</i> ?	14. <i>Bombay</i> jāne bāto ko ho ?
15. Come here ! Go away !	15. Yeta au (or Aijau) ! Jau !
16. What is the price of this ?	16. Yesko dām kāti chhā ?
17. Do you know how to <i>dance</i> ?	17. Timi <i>nāchnu</i> jānda chhau ?
18. Can you <i>sing</i> ?	18. Timi <i>gānu</i> (or <i>git jhignu</i> ) sākchhau ?
19. Sit down ! Stand up !	19. Bas ! Uth ! (or Thāro ho !)
20. Don't move ! Don't talk !	20. Na hil ! Na bhān !
21. Have you eaten <i>bhat</i> or not ?	21. Timi <i>bhāt</i> kāyan ki khāye-nau ?
22. Are you hungry ?	22. Timi lāi bhukh lāgio ?
23. Are you tired ?	23. Timi thākiau ?
24. What's the matter ?	24. Kya bhāyo ?
25. Does your <i>head</i> ache ?	25. Timro <i>kāpāl</i> dukhchha ?
26. Lift up your feet !	26. Timro khutta uthau !

## SENTENCES.

## MAGARKURA.

## GURUNGKURA.

1. Nākung āmin hi ālé ?
2. Nākung bua o āmin hi ālé ?
3. Nākung im kulāk lé ?
4. Nākung lānga [o amin] hi alé ?
5. Nāku kūrik bārās chhana ?
6. Nākuke su bhārti zāta ?
7. Hossa nākuke kuncho hūma ?  
Hoosa nākuke hi hi déni-  
king hūma ?
8. Nākung bua le ki sia ?
9. Nākung dāze bhaye kūrik lé ?
10. Nāku biah zāta ki mā zāta ?
11. Nākung jūjāko kurik lé ?
12. Nāku kulāk nungle (or ānle) ?
13. Nāku kulāki ra ?
14. Bombay nungki lām su ālé ?  
or (kulāk lé).
15. Ilāk rāna ; āna (or nungo).
16. Issa dām kurik lé ?
17. Nāku shiaki wārlé ki mā wārlé ?
18. Nāku lingki (or ling doki) heglé ?
19. Mūni ! So ! (or Soni).
20. Nā whéka ! Nā déni (or Nā cheka).
21. Nāku cho jia ki mā jia ?
22. Nāku tukré sia ?
23. Nāku munga ?
24. Hi chhāna ?
25. Nākung tālu bīkle ?
26. Nākung hil sotāko ?

1. Ki mhī to mo ?
2. Ki āba mhi to mo ?
3. Ki thi kănā mo ?
4. Ki masa to mo ?
5. Ki kāti bārās tai ?
6. Ki kāwe bhārti lai ?
7. Chā ki lai kaimiu whai ?  
Chā ki lai to to bīmoro  
whai ?
8. Ki āba sobān mo si ?
9. Kia dāze bhāya kāti mo ?
10. Ki biah lai āla ?
11. Ki pāsipāsi kāti mo ?
12. Ki kănā yāmo ?
13. Ki kănā piti koi ?
14. Bombay yāge kiyā kāb chh  
(or mo).
15. Chui ko ; yād.
16. Chu sé kāti mo ?
17. Ki shiem rām ārā ?
18. Ki gwee preel kām ākān ?
19. Tid ! Réd !
20. Ā lād ! Ā bid !
21. Ki koin ché āchā ?
22. Ki po cre ācré ?
23. Ki nārai ānarā ?
24. To tai ?
25. Kia kārā nāmo ?
26. Kia pāle tād !



ENGLISH.	KHASKURA.
27. Is it going to rain ? Dunno!	27. Pāni āla ki ? Kunni !
28. I am going now. When are you going ?	28. M āile jānchhu. Timi kāile jāula ?
29. What are you doing ? Are you hurt ?	29. Timi kya gārnu lāgya ko chhau ? Timi lāi chort lāgio ki ?
30. Who are those two men ?	30. Uni dūite mānchhe ko ho ?
31. Is it a boy or a girl ?	31. Chhoro ho ki chhori ?
32. Go after your work is done.	32. Timro kām sākio pāchhi jau.
33. Bring that ; take away this Give it to me.	33. Tio liau ; yeslai lejau. M lāi de.
34. What work is there <i>tomorrow morning</i> ?	34. <i>Bholibhyāna</i> kya kām chha?
35. It is hot to-day.	35. Āja ghām (or niāna) bhāyo.
36. Hold the <i>rifle</i> firmly.	36. <i>Rufal</i> bālīo sāmāt (sāmāu).
37. What crops do you grow at your home ?	37. Timro ghār mā kya kya khēti ropchha ?
38. How many days do you reach your home in ?	38. Timro ghār mā kati din mā pugchha ?
39. What did you do on the way from A ?	39. A bāta āndākheri timi kia kia gāriau ?
40. Put on your coat. Take off your clothes.	40. Kot lāgau. Lūga jhig.
41. What is the time ?	41. Kati bājio (Kati baje chhā) ?
42. Go to hospital and say you are ill.	42. Hospitāl mā gayera m bi-mār chhu bhānera bhān.
43. I am thirsty. It was cold yesterday.	43. M lai tirka lāgio. Hiju jāru bhāyo ko thyo.
44.	44.
45.	45.
46.	46.
47.	47.
48.	48.
49.	49.
50.	50.

An expression often used by Gurungs is adding “ mle ” to the here,” they would say “ Chui kom le.” This is also used when

*Note.*—The words *italicized* are the translation of the words translations. Words in square brackets may be added to make



## MAGARKURA.

## GURUNGKURA.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 27. Nāmās āré ki mā āré ?<br>Chena.               | 27. Nā um ki āyu ? Tosi !                   |
| 28. Gnā chāhn nungle. Nāku<br>sien ānunge ?       | 28. Gna tokăn yāmo. Ki<br>kāyan yām ?       |
| 29. Nāku hi zātŕe ? Nākuke<br>chort lésa ki ?     | 29. Ki to lă ? Ki lai chort lédi<br>ālédi ? |
| 30. Hossa nis bhŕmi sū alé ?                      | 30. Chă mhi niōla kawe mo ?                 |
| 31. Lenză mija lé ki mājă lé ?                    | 31. Chāme mo ki chă mo ?                    |
| 32. Nākung kām zātnīking ānă.                     | 32. Kia ké kaimoro yād.                     |
| 33. Hossa rāko ; issa ālo. Gnā<br>ke yo (yāni).   | 33. Chă pāi ; chu bhoyād. Gna<br>lai pin.   |
| 34. <i>Pihin goŕak</i> hi kām lé ?                | 34. <i>Păna nākă</i> to ké mo ?             |
| 35. Chining kân mole.                             | 35. Tiēn nīlé pré mo.                       |
| 36. <i>Rufal</i> shiemo jimna (go.)               | 36. <i>Rufal</i> clénlé kat.                |
| 37. Nākung ĩm ăng hi kheti<br>khāsle ?            | 37. Kia thi ră to to plŕm ?                 |
| 38. Nākung ĩm ăng kurik din<br>tăle (tăkle) ?     | 38. Ki thi ră kăti din ră phem.             |
| 39. A lăkin rā năku hi hi zătă.                   | 39. A inle kaimora to to ké lai ?           |
| 40. Nākung kot bīlni. Bărin<br>dōni.              | 40. Kia kot kéd. Khwai plid?                |
| 41. Kŕrik ngă                                     | 41. Kăti gniyé ?                            |
| 42. Hospitāl ăng nungniking<br>ngă chăhmole déni. | 42. Hospitāl yāmorō ngă nai<br>bīd.         |
| 43. Ngă lăi tirko. Tisini jum<br>molĭa.           | 43. Ngă lai kiu pi. Tela kundi.             |
| 44.   | 44.   |
| 45.   | 45.   |
| 46.   | 46.   |
| 47.   | 47.   |
| 48.   | 48.   |
| 49.   | 49.   |
| 50.   | 50.   |

end of a sentence. *E.g.*, instead of saying " Chui ko " for " Come talking in Khaskura. " " Ayo " would become " Ayom le."

*italicized* in English. The words in brackets are alternative the sense clearer.

No. 1.

GURKHALI SONG.

"RESAMI NANI."

"I am much indebted to Mr. Reid the Bandmaster of my battalion, for the trouble and care he has taken in arranging this music."

MARCH TIME ( $\text{♩} = 120$ ).

*ff*

Re - sam-i Na ni

*mf*

pi - ra - thi la - un la yā-ri ba-nai ma.



D.S. AL FINE.

1. Dhan ko bā - lā la - ra ki - yo Jau ka bā - lā jhu-sa,  
 2. Chan-rai au - nu manga sir-ma Dhi-lo au - nu pu - sa.

*f*

D.S. AL FINE.

No. 2.

# GURKHALI SONG.

"JĀNDĀ JĀNDĀ LAHURIA."

MARCH TIME (♩ = 120).

*ff*

Jān - dā Jān - dā La - hur - ia



Nau - tu na, mã bã - to bi - ra - yo.

1. Kâ - ti khã-ne Su - pá - ri lai  
2. Jan - chhu bha-ne San - go - ti lai

*ff*

Pho - ri Khã - ne hoi - na.  
Cho - ri Jã - ne bhaye - na.

D.S.

D.S.

No. 3.

GURKHALI SONG.

"MĀSĀNI."

START SLOW (♩=80), GRADUALLY FASTER, FINISH ALLEGRO (♩=132).

1. Eh, Sur - a\* hur - ia      Eh, Lā - ku - ri  
2. Eh, Pri - thi bhan - nu      Eh, Si - ano hoi .

\* Sura hura = surilo.

ko.      Eh, tu - po bhan - chi.      Eh,  
na.      Eh, chi - sai hāt      ta.      Eh,

*mf*

4 TIMES THROUGH.

1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th time      last time.

lau - ri mā - sā nia.      nia.  
dan - ri mā - sā nia.      nia.



MODERETTO (♩ = 112).

Sam Jhi rahia Ma-ru - ni Sa-ma-i - ma hoi Jaun-la

*mf*

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The middle and bottom staves are a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The piano part begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The lyrics are written below the top staff.

bhet. Eh, ho pu-ra - bai ko Mā - ru ni

This system continues the musical piece with three staves. The top staff has a double bar line after the first measure, followed by the lyrics. The piano accompaniment continues with similar harmonic support. The lyrics are written below the top staff.

Pachim-a - ko Mā-dal, le Sama-i - ma hoi Jāunla bhet.

D.C.

D.C.

This system concludes the piece with three staves. The top staff ends with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C.' (Da Capo). The piano accompaniment also concludes with a double bar line. The lyrics are written below the top staff.



MODERETTO (♩ = 96).

8:

*ff*

1. Ne-pal - e Ja - - - nia  
2 Su-na, ra Chān - di

*mf*

Ne-pal e dā - - je. Eh, Sa - a - li  
Jhi-li ra Mi - - li. Eh, Sa - a - li

Jin, Ne-pal . . a - i kas . . . . to  
 Jiu, dharam . . a - i sas . . . . to

*f*

chha, Ne . pal - ai kas . . to chha.  
 chha, dhar . ma - i sas . . to chha.

... *mf* *p*



No. 6.

GURKHALI SONG.

"KRISHNA CHALLITRA."

ANDANTE (♩ = 66)

The musical score is written for a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'ANDANTE' with a note value of 66 beats per minute. The lyrics are in Hindi and are written below the vocal line. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves, with the right hand playing a melody and the left hand providing harmonic support. The score is divided into three systems, each containing a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'Ho du-dha - i - ko ba - la - kha me - ro kaun - a - le Ha - ri la - gio. Ki-ta Ha - ri'. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*.

Ho du - dha - i - ko ba - la - kha

*mf*

me - ro kaun - a - le Ha - ri la -

gio. Ki-ta Ha - ri

*f*



la - - gio Ho Lan-ka pa - ti

*Ped.* \*

Ra - - wane le. Eh, ho

*Ped.* \*

ki - ta ha - ri la - gi - yo, Ba-su-ki de - wa

\*

le Eh, ho ki - ta ha - ri

The first system of music consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The vocal line begins with a half note 'le', followed by a quarter rest, then a half note 'Eh,' with a fermata, then a half note 'ho', then a quarter rest, then a half note 'ki - ta', then a quarter rest, and finally a half note 'ha - ri' with a fermata. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

*Rall last time Rall and  only.*  
D.C.

la gi - yo Ba-su-ki de - wa - le.

The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line starts with a half note 'la', followed by a quarter rest, then a half note 'gi - yo', then a quarter rest, then a half note 'Ba-su-ki', then a quarter rest, then a half note 'de - wa', then a quarter rest, and finally a half note 'le.' with a fermata. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The system concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C.' (Da Capo).



No. 7.

GURKHALI SONG.

"SOHANI BARAI" (Lali Maya).

ALLEGRETTO (♩ = 96).

1. So-ha-ni ba-rai Sar - kār - e ko Mn - lak - ke mā  
 2. So-ha-ni ba-rai A - ya Jā - gir Kha - ā - na lāi

La-li Mā - ya. 3. So-ha-ni ba-rai Sar - kar - e ko  
 La-li Mā - ya. 4. So-ha-ni ba-rai Sab - ai mi - li

Dhan - a ba - rai La - li Mā - ya.  
 Ga - un la se La - li Mā - ya.



No. 8.

GURKHALI SONG.

"JHAMRIA."

MARCH TIME.

The first system of the musical score is in 6/8 time, featuring a treble and bass staff with a piano accompaniment. The melody in the treble staff begins with a half note, followed by quarter notes. The lyrics 'Bāto ki ko tā - - to' are written below the notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *mf* is placed below the piano staff.

Bāto ki ko tā - - to

*mf*

The second system continues the melody and piano accompaniment. The lyrics 'du - dha. Eh . . e phu . . ki' are written below the notes. The piano accompaniment maintains the same rhythmic pattern.

du - dha. Eh . . e phu . . ki

The third system concludes the piece. The lyrics 'phu . . . . ki Khaun - la.' are written below the notes. The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand.

phu . . . . ki Khaun - la.

No. 9.

GURKHALI SONG.

"NARAIN JHĀMRĪA."

TEMPO DE MARCH (♩ = 120).

1. Jhā - lu ga - i - ko      Na-rai-ni Mā - lia bā - .  
 2. Pā - ni pa - i - rio      Na-rai-ni Ri - mi Jhi - .

*mf*

cho.      Thu - lo l ha-yo Go . . ru,  
 mi.      Ban - bha-yo Ha - ri - . . o

*ff*

thu - lo bha-yo Go . . ru      Kān - ghio tip - i -  
 ban bha-yo ha - ri - . . o      Khānd las - nn

*mf*



Mái - ta - la - gio Jnl - fi kia - le ko - - - ru -  
 dan - lat thi - o Joi bi na ma - ri - - - o

CHORUS.

dharmā le deo - re. Pi - ra - - thi launla hai ki  
 dh. rma le deo - re.

*ff*

Simbal dā li ba - - - si dharmā le deo - re.

*ff*

D.C.



No. 10.

# GURKHALI SONG.

"KARELI JHĀMRĪA."

ALLEGRETTO (♩ = 96).

*f*

Ho - ki hoi - na di - - - dai Ka - re li ma

*mf*

Jhia - ma mā-yā lo. Bha - lya la - gio

*p 1st f 2nd*

tu - ria chil le Po - thi la - gio Siyāl le.

Gorkha li lai u - rai la gio, Sar - kar - a ko rail le.

*f*

D.S.

D.S.



No. II.

GURKHALI SONG.

"JĀONĀ BHĀNIJE."

ANDANTINO (♩ = 80).

The musical score is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'ANDANTINO' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into three systems. The first system contains the first two lines of the song. The second system contains the next two lines. The third system contains the final two lines, with a repeat sign and first/second endings indicated. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano) again. The lyrics are in Gurmukhi script.

Eh, Jau-na bhā-nij - e Eh, ho Jau-na bhā-nij

e. Eh, Kammal - a ko plu-le ti - pi

liao - na bhā-nij - e. Eh, - ai.



He Jan-na ma - a - mai, ma-tā

*ff* *mf*

Jān-na mā - a - mai he Pā - isu me - ro

*mf*

du-khi ān-chha Jān - nā ma-a - mai. mai. Eh, D.S.

1st & 3rd times. 2nd time.

*p* *p* D.S.

No. 12.

GURKHALI SONG.

"ĀSHISH."

ANDANTINO (♩ = 80)

8:

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system also has a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The third system has a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 6/8. The tempo is Andantino, with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score includes lyrics in Devanagari script. The piano part features a variety of textures, including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The vocal part is a simple melody with lyrics. The score is marked with dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Ho, Ba - khat - ā le Si - - ri

*p*

Ra - man Ish - war - - le pur - iayo

un. Ho, bar - hia mā

*mf*



bar - hio. Dhan - a - ra darbe

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef, the middle is a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and the bottom is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The vocal line begins with the lyrics 'bar - hio. Dhan - a - ra darbe'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and chords in the treble.

Ga - ie - - got - ha bar - hio ho.

The second system continues the musical piece with three staves. The vocal line (top) has the lyrics 'Ga - ie - - got - ha bar - hio ho.'. The piano accompaniment (middle and bottom staves) continues with similar rhythmic patterns. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the piano part. The system concludes with a double bar line.



No. 13.

GURKHALI SONG.

"SAINLĀ DĀI."

TEMPO DE MARCH (♩=120).

The musical score is written for a vocal line and piano accompaniment in 6/8 time. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'TEMPO DE MARCH' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into three systems. The first system contains the first line of the song. The second system contains the second line. The third system contains the third line, which includes a repeat sign with '1st time' and '2nd time' markings. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Sain - lā dai phi - ri bhe-tā

ho - la ki ye - sa ma-run la ki māyā

lo. Sain, lo. Rā - to Mā-to

Chip - lo bā - to Gai ko bā-chho larkio,

Ha jar si - ta bhet na hunda man to me-ro

FINE.

1st time.	2nd time.	Last time.
Dharkio.	Dharkia,	Sain, Dharkio.

FINE.



No. 14.

# GURKHALI SONG.

"RAMAYAN."

ANDANTE (♩ = 60).

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of three systems of staves. Each system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff with treble and bass clefs). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 12/8. The tempo is marked 'ANDANTE' with a note value of 60 beats per minute. The lyrics are written in Devanagari script below the vocal line.

System 1:  
Vocal: Tu mi - ta - ā ai-lā de - wara gu - sain  
Piano: Accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

System 2:  
Vocal: dā Ji - n, lai kām ohōri ā - - yo, ho.  
Piano: Accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

System 3:  
Vocal: Ho, da - Jiu ta Ga - ye mi-ra-ga ko  
Piano: Accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands, including triplets in the right hand.



pa-ā . . . chi Hā . mur ā ye

Ghar . a . ko rakh wa . le Hā . mn

ā . . . ye Ghara . ko rakh wa le

D.C.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and blurring.

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